AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE. e Itlining Journa

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1000-Vol. XXIV.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1854.

PRICE 6d.

JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER,

JAMES LANE, No. 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
MEDON, continues to DEAL in all the LEADING MINES, and is desirous
ASING Sortridge Consols, Hingston Down, Devon Great Consols, Bedford
olland, &c.

BRENCHLEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD TREET, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, at RICES, in MONING, BAILWAY, INSURANCE SHARES, &c., for immediate, in the following DIVIDEND MINES:—

Amongst others, in the following BIVIDENI MINES:

South Tamar Wheal Basier South Caradon
inited Trehame Trewetha Wheal Baset Wheal Arthur
GRESSIVE MINES, new claiming more immediate attention:

Lanarth Great Alfred North Hingaton Tessan
ren North Robert St. Aubfn and Grylls Wheal Trefusi
m Hingaton Dewn Sortridge Cons. East Wheal Edwark
North Crofty South Crofty Wheal Russell
a Garreg North Baset Tary Consols West Sortridge
mformation afforded, either by letter or apon personal application.

OR SALE,—30 Tavy Consols, 15z.; 50 Cwm Darren, 8z. 6d.; 15 Sortridge Consols, 244; 20 Yeoland Consols, 22 10z.; 50 West Sortridge, 6d.; 3 North Robert, 225; 30 East Frongoch, 20z.—Apply to Mr. G. Hoveninson, Albany-road, Old Kent-road.

R. PETER WATSON begs to inform his Friends, REMOVED from London to CAMBORNE, CORNWALL

W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER

23, THREADNEEDLE STREET
incas transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines. 6

Broker.)

NGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
P. HENRY SIBLEY (late Mr. Peter Watson) will at all times give the best inmation; and also BUY and SELL SHARES on the usual commission.

AMES F. BODDY, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to inform the public, he is in a position to DEAL in any of the leading DENU and PROGRESSIVE MINES quoted in the List of the Mining Journal PFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties wishing to embark therein, considering that a most PAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY for investing to any amount in good mining property, paying regularly from 12 to 20 per cent. on outlay. Eve mation forwarded, either by letter or personally, upon application.

HARES WANTED.—JAMES F. BODDY is a BUYER of Moliand, North Hingston, West Sortridge, Sortridge Consols, East Russell, and Maria, Hingston Down, Trewtha, North Robert, Alfred Consols, and others, ties having any of the above for disposal must please state lowest price and number immediate cash.—48, Threadneodie-street, London.

TILDBERG MINES.—A FEW SHARES in these most valuable and promising MINES FOR SALE. (See last report in Mining Journal, 17 Information forwarded on application to James F. Houder, 48, Threadneedlests London.

R. JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, No. 76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, particularly BROOMMENDS PURCHASES in the following Es, at their present LOW PRICES:—
ridge Consols

Es at Russell Great Wheal Alfred Consols

Stortridge Great Providence

West Alfred Consols

East Tamar Mary Ann Morth Robert South Bog

It Wheal Horse

West Providence

South Tamar South Bog

Trelawny

Ment Great Wh. Baddern Mary Great Consols

Great Wh. Baddern Mary Great Consols

Great Wh. Baddern Mary Great Consols

West Caradon

ANYED.—SHARES in Sortridge Consols. East Wheal Bedford, Trewsths. Wheal

ANYED.—SHARES in Sortridges Consols. Mary Great Consols

Treverths. The Consols Treverths Wheal Bedford, Treverths. Wheal

NTED.—SHARPS in Sortridge Consols, East Wheal Exmouth and Adams, North Robert, Old Robert, W. Crystal Palace.

INING SHARES.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY has for SALE at much LOWER PRICES than hitherto quoted:—

50 Tamer Maria 100 Unity-Fire, 6s.
5 Alf. Cone., £19, 100 Politicare 5 North Robert 10 East Tamer 10 East Russell 3 West Providence 30 Weish Potoed, £2 50 North Hingston 15 Weish Potoe

SPECIAL SALE.—230 Tamar Maria, NTED.—South Devon, East Russell, Po inchester-buildings, London.

TALLACK TIN AND COPPER MINES .- Mr. W. CHARLES S FOR SALE is the above imperant MINES, which are now re-every two months. W. Charles has SHARES FOR SALE also-riz., Great Crimis, West Par Consols, East Carada, Caylan, and Baring, Albion Clay, Wrysgan Slate, Neyth Thelburn, and

GOULD SHARP HAS POR SALE:—

6236: 250 Wheal Prosper, Is.; 20 Dairhiw, £13. Also, SHARES
is, West Sortridge, Molland, North Sortridge, Trenow Console,
North Hungston, at LOWER PRICES than litherto offered,
iption of ahares bought and sold at the closest market prices. //

4 haver, Bishopaguet-street, London.

RS. KENWORTHY AND CO., 37, OLD BROAD STREET, attinus to TRANSACT BURINESS IN BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, 1, DOCK, CANAL, and OTHER SHARES, COMFOLS, and GOVERN-CURITIES GENERALLY, the present fluctuations therein cellering, a vide

R. CAREY, MINING AGENT, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, in INSURANCE, BANKING, and RAIL-SHARES, at the closest prices of the day.

CARRY has FOR SALE SHARES in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which, at present low prices, will pay from 30 to 30 per cent. And SHARES in good RESING MINES, with their machinery complete, and raising eres:—Hing-born, North Downs, 2C. Day United, East Caradon, Caylan, Tamer, Sentringe us, Clew Bay, Molland, Combusattin, East Wheal Vor, Discouring, 2C.

Monrate street, City, Oct. 20, 1854.

INING INVESTMENT — T. FULLER AND CO., 5), THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the favourable oplantly of INVESTING in BRITISH MINES, particularly in these dividing their
to every two flows months, which average trom 15 to 20 per bent, with every
poet of continuance, and being free free mentionation, such accossols, railway,
other secritismes, and being free free mentionation, such accossols, railway,
other secritisms, and respectfully direct attention to the PURCHASE of SHARES
any PHOGRESSIVE MINES, being in fail operation, with efficient menhinery,
for the development and bringing the same into a profitable state of working,
h, at present prices, cannot fail to remanerate all who invest; a careful selection
hadious can be obtained by a delity communication with areats of high scientifie
precise experience of the principal mines in Devon, Corrawall, and Wales.
PULLER and Co. Will furnish overy information to capitalists, either personally
letter, and can effect purchasee or sales of every description.

R. CHARLES GURNEY, No. 4, CORBET COURT, GRACE—CHURCH STREET, LONDON, will be happy to PURCHASE or SELL. ES in all DIVIDEND MINES, now paying from 15 to 20 per cent.; or la those squares properts of suring dividends... Sortridge Consols, 250 Wheal Proper (2s. 6d), Temer Maria, West Sortridge, at Wheal Arthur (5a.), 100 West Wheal Friendship (8s.), North Hingston.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent, for the outlay. Amongst others are the following t— Alfred Consols West Caradon Bedford United Linares Trelaway North Pool Wheel Arthur Endeaved Confurrow St. John del Rey Imperial Brazilian South Basset South Tamar Cohres Great Davon Coasols Copispo

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in NON-DIVIDEND PAYING MINES, which are worth attention at the present reduced market prices, such as—

East Wheel Rose Bryntail Vale of Towy North Wh. Robert Gilmar North Downs Great Alfred Consols Gonamens United St. Day United East Blasset, etc. Thomas United East Basset, etc.

B. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to return ever thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind and liberal support he eived from all parts of the kind om during the period he has been in business oker of the City of London.

as a Broker of the City of London.

Mr. Revnoune continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and POREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c.; also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES. And is at all times in a position to FURNISH to the public the most AUTHENTIC and ACCURATE INFORMATION for the guidance of capitalist desirous of PURCHASING or SELLING stock, funds, securities, or shares, which he will effect on the best possible terms for the usual commission. The present depressed state of the market, both for dividend-paying as well as progressive mining shares, in Mr. Revnoune's opinion, presents a fair opportunity for investment in sound mining property.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the United Kingdom within the shortest notice.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY IN ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No bojection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Arthurock.

OLONIAL INVESTMENTS.—The undersigned, having for many years devoted his particular attention to the rise and progress of the various ioint-Stock Associations connected with the colonies, at home and abroad, and reserving regularly their reports and full details of their proceedings, besides possessing many valuable and exclusive sources of information, through his extensive foreign correspondence, is enabled to FURNISH IMPARTIAL and TRUSTWORTHY IN FORMATION, as to the position and prospects of ALL COMPANIES, to those who have the proceedings of the processing the profitable channels of investment. n and prospects of ALL COMPANIES, to the rs, or are seeking profitable channels of inves P. L. SIMMONDS, 5, Barge-yard, Lo

GENERAL MINE AGENCY OFFICES,
st. PIERRE FOLEY, C. and M.E., Assisted by eminent Mining Engineers.
Private address, 19, Gibson-square, Islington, London.

ESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING AGENTS 1, CROWN COURT, THREADMEEDLE STREET, LONDON. R. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER 96, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON. 2, F

MR. B. LAMBERT, MINING AGENT, in REMOVING to more commodious premises, 3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET embraces the present opportunity to thank his clients generally for the very libera support he has hitherto received, and to express a hope that, by promptness in the execution of instructions, and accuracy in the question of prices, he may continue to retain the confidence of his business friends.

MR. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICES to PARTIES
SEEKING INVESTMENT IN MINING PROPERTY. His object will be
act only to obtain but to secure support, by the soundness of his information and the
bona fide character of the undertakings to which he will direct attention.—Reforepose

OHN HARRISON, No. 32, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL GENERAL BROKER AND MINE MANAGER, begs to submit to capitalist of others the following valuable SHARES at the prices affixed, for an immediat over. Terms, nett cash:—

JOHN R. PIKE has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following

Cubert
Coed Mawr Pool
Case Gynon
Callington
Callington

East Halamar
East Tamar
East Tolgus
East Frongoel
East Caradon
Esguir Lies
Fee Donaid
Fowey Consol
Gonamena Great Polgooth Garreg Gawton United Gilmar Kilraine
La Min
Leeds and St. Au
Lelant Consols
Leckamore
Marke Valley
Merllyn
Middleton
Mill Pool
Mineral Court
Molland
Mostyn Miche
North Roskear
North Busset
North Crofty
North Buller
North Tolay
North Tolay
Par Consols
Peak United
Providence
Pembr. & E. Crip 8t. Day United
Tamar Consols
Tincroft
Trebane
Treleigh
Trevinke
West Basset
West Basset
West Damsei
West Damsei
West Damsei
West Providence
Wost Stard
Wheal Mary Ann
Wheal Trelawny
Wheal Trelawny
Wost Alfred ComWost Stard
West St or. & E. Crinnis y-Gelli Lorrington Losewarne Lound Hill

J. R. Pran, grateful for the lib

west exertions to retain their confidence. The following dividend-paying and pressive mines are, in his opinion, well worthy attention:—

West Dannel South Frances Clijah & Wentworth North Trelawny West Seton East Pool Rosewarne North Bailer Bouth Sea Chambers, Threadnesdie-pircet, Oct. 20, 1854.

Bouth Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, Oct. 20, 1854.

MINING ADVENTURES.—Mr. WILLIAM JOHN, No. 6, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, OFFERS HIS SERVICES in furtherance of the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES in any respectable undertaking; and having agents of repute located in the best mining districts, is cabled at all times to offer the public the latest and most cauthentic information thereon. To those conversant with mining detail it would be superfluous, but to the uninitiated therein it may be permitted him to observe, that of all known securities mining property, when judiciously selected, is beyond comparison the most remnerative. Chestionable, abortive, ruinous schemes are, however, continually fosted on the public; for the purpose, therefore, of distinguishing the mature and prospects of the various adventures, and for the guidance of the capitalist, Mr. Jour has on hand records and statistics of such undertakings, compiled from najuestionable sourses. He will be happy to ald any persons who may honour him with their confidence in the selection of the best and most profitable adventures, and feels convinced that the result of his advice will prove satisfactory to such as may act upok it.

His particularly requested that all communications containing an order for the transaction of business may be specific as to quantity, price, and time allowed. 30.

EORGE MOORE HAS FOR SALE,
5 Alfred Cons., £20.
56 Cae Gynon, £3.
60 Cwm Darres, 10s. 6d.
60 East Vor, £1 5s.
10 East Russell, £3.
20 Gr. Wh. Alfred, £24.
10 North Buller, £3%.
10 North Buller, £3%.
10 North Buller, £3%.
10 North Treiaway, £5%.
10 North Treiaway, £5%.
10 North Treiaway, £5%.
10 Wheal Russell, £1%.
10 North Treiaway, £5%.
10 Wheal Crebor, £3.
10 Wheal Crebor, £3.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINERS.—Mr. HOPKINS may be CONSULTED DAILY by gentlemen and capitalists—who have invested, or may wish to invest their capital in MINES or MINERAL PROPERTIES—on all matters connected therewith—home and foreign. Also, in every description of METALS, MINERALS, ROCKS and their commercial value—NEW PATENTS, &c., so as to make a judicious selection and avoid questionable schemes.

reign. Also, in every description or merials, mercial value—NEW PATENTS, &c., so as to make a judicious selection and avoid mercial value—NEW PATENTS, &c., so as to make a judicious selection and avoid mercial value. The property of the property of the shares, &c., they now hold.

Mr. Horkins is now prepared to receive prospectuses and reports on new under Mr. Horkins, to give his opinion thereon, and to take an interest and an active part in the London management of any of the legitimate speculations he may recommend to his ellents.—38, Thurlos-square, Brompton.

MINING IN IRELAND.—TWO GENTLEMEN, who are about OPENING a most promising COPPER LODE in Ireland, requiring some preliminary outlay, would be glad to TAKE TWO OTHER GENTLEMEN into the concern, satisfactory references being exchanged.—Address to "T.T.," Mining Journal office, 26, Floet-street, London, for full particulars.

A GENTLEMAN largely interested in mines in Cornwall, and who has hitherto given them his personal attention, being now obliged frequently to absent himself from the county, requires a PARTNEE, who can command a capital of from \$2000 to \$2000, and, at the same time, give his services one day in the week to superintend the affairs, for which he will receive £120 per annum, in addition to profits. It is ambiguing the article that the unique of managery will be found will

GENTLEMAN, who PRACTICALLY UNDERSTANDS the MANUFACTURE of IRON, STEEL, and TIN-PLATES, who possesses a geeral mercantile knowledge, and an intimate acquaintance with the Continental and merican markets, is desirous of taking the MANAGEMENT of such WORKS, and preceive an interest in them by the advance of a moderate amount of capital.—ddress, "A. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO MINE ADVENTURERS .- A PRACTICAL MINER, of considerable experience, residing in Cornwall, who has been accustomed to travel, and to the management and surveying of mines, assaying of silver ores, and is familiar with the Spanish language, begs to OFFER HIMSELF to INSPECT REPORT UPON, and SURVEY, any MINES or MINING PROPERTY, either it England or eisewhere.—Apply to "Inspector," Mining Journal office, No. 26, Ejectstreet, London.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND MANAGERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as MINING SURVEYOR and PLANNER, by a person whe has good testimonials, and is at present employed in a similar situation by an extensive coal company; has had five years' practice as an overman. Would have uo objection to fill up his time in office duties. Age 30 years. Would have no objection to go abroad.—Address, "W. M." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London,

MANAGING CLERK.—A GENTLEMAN, PRACTICALLY
ACQUAINTED with MINING OPERATIONS, and the working of BLAST
FURNACES, IRON, and TIN-PLATE WORKS, and who is a thorough accountant, is desirous of UNDERTAKING the COMMERCIAL MANAGEMENT of a WORK.
Unexceptionable references.—Apply, by letter, to "W. I.," 20, Upper Charles-street, Clerkenwell.

HEAL KITTY (ST. AGNES).—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an UNDERGROUND CAPTAIN, as an assistant to the manager; one who thoroughly understands tin mining; a man from 35 to 45 years of age.—Address to "J. O.," Mr. King, 27, Austinfriars, London. Salary, Six Guineas per month.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AN

TICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BAKKER bogs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:— BANKER bogs to inform the trade that he has the construct.

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGO'TS, SHEET NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

BBOTSON BROTHERS AND CO., SHEFFIELD, STEEL AND FILE WORKS; also COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of every description of MACHINES and MACHINERY, and every article and by engineers, too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON (late of the Phoenix Ironworks, Glasgow), IRON MERCHANT, CONTRACTOR, INSPECTOR of RAILWAY BARS and CASTINGS, AGENT for PATENTS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. WANTED.—AGENCIES for the SALE ON COMMISSION of KNGLISH BOILER and SHIP PLATES, ANGLE and RIVET IRON, TINNED PLATES, &c.

DIVIDEND MINES —J. HOLLOW has SHARES FOR SALE in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES in CORNWALL, insuring 20 per cent. on the outlay; and also in FIRST-CLASS PROGRESSIVE ONES.

J. HOLLOW, being practically connected with Cornish mining, OFFERS HIS ADVICE to investing capitalists—Address, Lelant, Hayle, Cornwall, Oct. 20, 1854-44.

MR. TYACK, MINE BROKER, CAMBORNE, from his situation in the best mining district in the county, together with his daily opportunities of increased experience, is well adapted to GIVE ADVICE to CAPITALISTS disposed to invest in MINING; considering the present time, a good and favourable opportunity to invest. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

MESSRS. HENWOOD AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to parties embarking in MINING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading speculations of the day. Offices of the Pencorse Consols, Copper, Zine, and Lead Mining Company.

MR. E. S. BOYNS, AUCTIONEER, MINING, AND SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., PENZANCE, CORNWALL. Mines inspected, and every information furnished.

MR. MICHAEL WILLIAMS BAWDEN, MINE SHARE BROKER AND GENERAL ASSAY MASTER, LISKEARD. 40

MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHAREBROKER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL. 49 MR. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINE SHAREBROKER, TAVISTOCK, DEVON. 22

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,

MR. NEWTON SAMUELSON, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, -3, HACKIN'S REY, LIVERPOOL.

M. R. W. T. BICKARD, F.C.S., ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
Assayer of Copper and the Freedows Metals, by Special Appointment of
the Chilian Government,
ACORN VILLA, FORD BOAD, OLD FORD, LONDON.

POR SALE,—120 Cordillera, 4a.; 20 British Australian, 3a.; 20 Lake Bathurst, 2a.; 20 Quintrell Downs, 10s.; 20 Combmartin; 90 N. S. Wales Coal, &c., 15a.; 30 Wheal Marshall, 15a.; 185 Molland, 6a.; 50 Tremolect Bown, 7a, 6d.; 320 Perran Silver-load, 2a. 6d.; 20 Cwm Eigal, 4a.

Address, "Beta," 3, Sunny Bank, Leeds.

WHEAL ANNA.—EIGHTY (936th) SHARES in WHEAL ANNA.

Perrangabuloe, Cornwall, TO BE SOLD, A BARGATN, cither separitely or together. The mine is now got into work, and raising aufficient juck to pay working expenses, with fair promise of early and valuable returns.—Apply to the Reciprocating Fire-Bar Office, 20, Little Tower-street.

ORTHAMPTONSHIRE GREAT CENTRAL COAL MINING
COMPANY.
Capital 221,500, in 21,500 parts, or shares, of £1 each, paid up, and no further liability.
To be conducted on the "Cost-nook Painciples."
Held under lease for 49 years, from the 29th day of September, 1834, at a royalty of 1s. per ton.
OMNITER OF MANAGEMENT.
Mr. JOSEPH ADNITT, merebant, Bridge-street, Northampton.
WILLIAM BUTCHEB, Esq., Cotton End, Hardingstone, Northampton.
Mr. JOHN DULEY, ironfounder, St. John's-attreet, Northampton.
Mr. SPENCER JONES, shoe manufacturer, Drapery, Northampton.
Mr. BOBERT MILLS, clothier, Bridge-street, Northampton.
Mr. ROBERT MILLS, clothier, Bridge-street, Northampton.
BASKEBS—The Northamptonshire Banking Company, Northampton.
SECRETABLES—Mr. Northamptonshire Banking Company, Northampton.
SECRETABLES—Mr. Northamptonshire Banking Company, Northampton.
SECRETABLES—Mr. N. W. Freeman, Market-square, Northampton; Mr. John Jones,
Union-street, Northampton.
SOLICITORS—Messer, Hulme and Foyster, Manchester.
OFFICES,—MARKET SQUARE, NORTHAMPTON.

PROSPECTUS.

OFFICES,—MARKET SQUARE, NORTHAMPTON.

PROSPECTUS.

The period having arrived when a combination of fortuitous and most advantageous circumstances, both of a local and general nature, have greatly enhanced the importance so long attached to the discovery of coal in the more southern portions of the kingdom, it has been resolved to form a powerful company for the purpose of resuming operations at the Kingsthorpe shaft, which several years ago, though then presenting such high promise of a successful issue, were obliged to be suspended for the want of adequate capital to earry on the works.

The property on which this mine is situated consists of 105 acres, "lying in the parish of Kingsthorpe, near the turnplise-road leading to the populous town of Northampton, about two miles distant. The works to which it is now desired to invite the parish of Kingsthorpe, near the turnplise-road leading to the populous town of Northampton, about two miles distant. The works to which it is now desired to invite the parish of Kingsthorpe, near the turnplise-road leading to the populous town of Northampton, about two miles distant. The works to which it is now desired to invite the parish of the most encouraging character were developed, and which have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of persons conversant with the geology of the neighbourhood.

The formations of the lower colite, lias and red mari, which geologically intervene between the site of these works and the great coal formation, were found to be very much thinner than their general estimated thickness, and at the period of the suspension of the works there was the strongest evidence for believing that the miners had actually penetrated some distance into the coal series, especially as a conglomerate rock, feet thick (exactly similar to the one existing in the same geological situation, and resting on the coal measures in Staffordshire and Leicestershire), was found at the base of the red marf formation, and in the lower beds of which a strong bring prospects n

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES

To the Committee of Management of the Northamptonshire Great Central Coal Mining Company.

I request you will allot me shares in the above company, of £1 each, and streby engage to take the same, or any less number that may be allotted me, and indertake to pay the bankers of the company £1 on each allotted share when require 0 do so.

Reference Address
Date Occupation

This quantity may be extended to 300 acres, or more, if required by the company.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE GREAT CENTRAL COAL MINING COMPANY. REPORT OF MR. ROBERT BEAUMONT, OF LLANDAFF.

COMPANY.

REPORT OF MR. ROBERT BEAUMONT, OF LLANDAFF.

Northampton, Attg. 29, 1854.—In consequence of an application on behalf of the Northamptonshire Great Central Coal Mining Company. I have examined the property at Kingsthorpe, with a view to ascertain the quality of the minerals, with their approximation to the coal fields in the western districts. At Kingsthorpe, two pits or shafts have been sunk several years ago, to the depth of about 329 yards or 160 fms.; the journal given of the several strats passed through in the course of sinking these pits, and the appearance of the metals as seen on the surface, indicate in strong terms that they belong to the series of red and white marl stone, or lower range of oolite strata. They appear also to have sunk through the red and variegated maris and new red sandatone, and thereby have approached the red conglomerate, magnesian limestone, and conglomerate, which are embedded next to the coal measures. Finding this to be the case, I have examined the carta in Warwiekhler, where the casternmost collieries have been opened, and I find there nearly the arms range of straße, as also at Coventry the same rock is found. This stone completely resembles the Bath stone, both in texture, colour, and position, under which coals are now being worked, and where a few years ago it was considered coal idid not exist; but by perseverance to a considerable depth, the coal was discovered, and I believe I may add, the success of this undertaking was accomplished, mannly through my own recommendation to persever in the execution of their trials. I find the course of these measures range from Coventry towards Rugby; there the lias bricks and pipes, and the limestone ranges along for saveral miles. Now, as the limestone maris are also found at Kingsthorpe, it already seen accomplished, by having those two pits, which are already sank down 180 fms. In Warwickshire the proper depth. There is another vary powerful instigation for going into and persevering in this discovery, which is that on

Profit—Balance
Should you require any further information or assistance, it will be given with please by your obedient servant,
BOBERT BEAUMONT, Llandaff, Cardiff.

THE GLASGOW METAL MARKET, PIG-IRON SHIPMENTS,
PRICES CURRENT, &c.—The MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, published at
Giasgow every Tuesday morning, reports the state of the GLASGOW METAL
MARKET, and contains the WEEK'S SHIPMENTS OF PIG-IRON, foreign and
coastwise, at ALL THE PORTS IN SCOTLAND.

The MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (incorporated with the National Property
List) is the best medium in Glasgow for ADVERTISEMENTS of property, ships, and
merchandise. No Gissgow newspaper enjoys so large a circulation in places of business.
Published every Tursday morning at 19, Royal Exchange-square, Glasgow. Subscription, 25s. per annum, sent by post. Money orders payable to Mr. Andrew Moody.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES,—TO CARRIAGE BUILDERS, INVENTORS, &c. In the press, and will shortly be published, with Illustrations, price 1s. 6d.,

THE PUBLIC CARRIAGES OF GREAT BRITAIN THE PUBLIC CARRIAGES OF GREAT BRITAIN: being Giances at the Rise, Progress, Struggles, and Burdens of Internal Conveyances, with Suggestions for the Increase of Accommodation at Cross-roads, Railway Stations, and districts not supplied with steam transit. This book will be produced under the direct patronage of the Stage Carriage Trade, as to which Parliamentary enquiry is anticipated to take place next session, being, therefore, an important medium of publicity. Illustrated designs and descriptions of carriages will be inserted.—For terms, address Mr. Bradfleth, 19, 19, Strand, London. Parties interested in the supply of chéap, regular, and convenient conveyance for the million, are solicited to assist this object by circulating a work containing information as to the position and burdens of our public horse vehicles. Price to subscribers supplied on application, as above.

TO LOVERS OF FISH.—ONE HUNDRED GENUINE
JUNE OF FISH.—ONE HUNDRED GENUINE
JUNE OF SIX SHILLINGS (package included), fordefice to nik parts on receipt of penny postage stamps (or post-office order preferred).
Addition Thomas Expris, jun., fish curer, Great Yarmouth. Plain address, with

PLETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED, and HEALTH PROMOTED, by he habitual use of that most agreeable condiment, by LEA AND FERRINS' WORGESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Applicable of areasy regions of dish; and sold by the principal dealers universally. JJ V3

EWSPAPER

ENNOR'S VIEWS ON THE IGNEOUS THEORY, AND THE EARTH'S NATURAL LAWS-No. III. (Concluded.)

I will not carry these subjects further in this letter, but would call on my practicals to be very particular in noticing and booking every occurrence they

EARTH'S NATURAL LAWS—No. III.—(Concluded.)

Sin,—I will not carry these subjects farther in this letter, but would call on my brother practicals to be very particular in noticing and booking every occurrence they see in nature. This will reveal its laws, and be useful to posterity, when we are returned as food to our mothers surth.

By way of drawing their attention, I will make some remarks on granite, followed by a few questions, which may throw a shade of light on the apparent obscurity of miring. A great deal has been said from time to tima on its being prime they rock, or the basis of the earth, and found to be increasing in heaf as we descend in depth. Can may one point out a vince of the component of the provided of the component is no perceptible warmth in it. What is real granite? I believe the component is no perceptible warmth in it. What is real granite? I believe the component is no perceptible warmth in it. What is real granite? I believe the component parts of the ploop, it produces the oxide of tim. Next look at the conteropping of granite in Cornwall and Devon, where we shall find the intermediate space filled up with killas or slate. There are mariculate in the produced by crystallisation: then a reason formation. I have before said that it is produced by crystallisation: then a reason morth and south clay bodies, but will make my start from Peever cross-lode, which appears to have cut off the granite to its lead ruth district, and would said if granite is found between morth and south clay todes, but will make my start from Peever cross-lode, which appears to have cut off the granite of the lead ruth district, and would said if granite is found between that and St. Stephens? I must have of the site of the cross-lode that there interposes, but I have no doubt as to one being there, near the west-lode that there interposes, but I have no doubt as to one being there, are are the west-lode and the cross-lode; and in the Callington district it again makes its appearance on the east continues on ea

doe near a shand, (any) within a mile!

b. Is there a continuous and productive tin lode that is not running between south and as all the productive tin or copper lode in the two watern counties, two miles north or south of visible granite—that is, taking the direct time through the two counties as a guide!

7. Are there enumerative lend mines between the productive in and copper lodes?

8. Are there any continuous and renumerative head tooles that are not running between south and the second of the second of the second in the s

MINERAL WEALTH OF WATERFORD.—In quarrying for the projected improvements at Bilberry Rock, some specimens of ore were found in digging a well a few yards from the residence of Col. Snow, and were forwarded to the lord of the soil, Menard C. Rea, Esq., New-Swindon, Wilts, who had them assayed. The assay master suggested that, from the nature of the specimens it was very probable a vein of pure lead would be found, which would be worth 30t, per ton. Other specimens have been discovered on the Abbey farm, occupied by Mr. Joyce, and on the property of John Congreve, Esq. The following is the official assay of the specimens of ore found on Cromwell's Rock: —"4 Assay Ticket—Sample marked for lead and silver, near by M. C. Bea, Esq., contains 16 ozs. 6 dwts. 10 grains of fine silver per ton of 20 cwts., and 62½ per cent. of lead."

and 62% per cent. of lead."

Coals From Ava.—It is satisfactory to state, that the Bentinek steamer steamed down from Prome, her last trip, on coal sent from Ava. What an immense saving to Government will be caused should coal be found in abundance up the country. It is at present brought to Rangoon by vessels direct from Aberdeen and London. Should the coal fields of Burmah be of large extent, and the produce of good quality, they may yield a revenue to the Lord of the White Elephant which will in a measure atone to him for the loss of the fair province of Pega, and he may in the end find that the presence of the British on his present frontier will be an advantage to him, by causing a demand for many of the products of Burmah for which there has hitherto been no market. To India, the advantages derivable from the discovery of superior coal in such a locality would be very great, as with such a fine river as the Irrawaddy upon which to convey it to Rangoon, the cost of transport will be light. Should Burmah become the field from whence we derive our supplies of coal for all the sea-going steamers continually crossing the Bayof Bengal, Rangoon will also in a few years become one of the most important seaports of the eastern world.—Calcutta Englishman.

THE GOLD PIELDS OF VICTORIA.

The last accounts received from Victoria electry show that, notwithstand, constant discoveries of new diggings, there has been a very remarkable decilis total produce or of this colony. In 1853, the winces of the solal produce are to have been 14,000,000.; in 1833, 11,500,000.; and this vene (af the ride of the due of the first six months) is settimated in about a real price of gold duat, and may vent it is expected to be still ease. This sion is owing to two causes,—viz., the vapid exhaustion of the more superficial sits, and the relief ment of many diggers to serve profitable captoyment the digging. Those who have the permanent interest of the country at heart, are ploused at the change, as it angurs well for the fature y indeed, the other recounts of the country are now considered, as they ought to be, of as much, if not more, in one than gold. Gold brokers and merculants are complaining litterly that the not get much gold now, in consequence of their agents of the banks buying up the whole at the gold fields, and paying there for it 4t. per counce. The diagram, are delighted at this, because they can now afford to work poorer attue to work some of the old remains over again. Sovereigns are now being a back to England in very large anywants, and we have no mere talk about a cominct. The mint unachinery had arrived in Sydney, but it is not decided what with it. Even the Government molling and assaying office is at a stand still; it, considered to the following, which is an abstract from the evidence of Mr. Evan Hoberton the countries of the Victoria Legislative Council, on the gold assay, etc., 7th September, 1852 :—

"Q. Are you conversant with the business of an assay-office?—A. I am I am not out here in that capacity,—I came to establish the Port Phillip Go

I man on out here in that capacity,—a team to be analyze of many years.

He's you draw of your office in the saws of good — Year; and of good mines and deposits for many years.

There are two questions which arise on the analyze of many,—first, the many, say, and the provided that the provided here is the control of the other of the other office of the control of

[CIRCULAR.]

DREWE'S PATENT TRITURATOR, WASHER, AND AMAIGA MATOR FOR AURIFEROUS ORES, ALSO FOR CRUSHIN AND WASHING COPPER, SILVER, LEAD, AND TIN ORE

AND WASHING COPPER, SILVER, LEAD, AND TIN Olds send of the introducing these machines to the public, the original-intention of the ventor was to reduce, wash, and amalgamate ores containing gold and silver only be experience having shown how applicable the crusher and washer are for the part of treating other metallic ores as well as gold and silver, it has been determined of the correction of the committee of management, secretaries, and other temperatures of the committee of management, secretaries, and other for them interested in mining, are invited to inspect the machines, which are at soft daily. By using these machines, both time and money will be commissed, and abour unnecessary; and another great consideration is, that the first cost is only ratively small.

H. G. Darwi.

bour unnecessary; and another great titvely small. Windsor Ironworks, City-road, Aug. 14, 1854.

STOPPAGE OF CANAL TRAPPIC.—Owing to the protracted drivaffic on the canals in the neighbourhood of Barnsley is all but suspell Dearne and Dove Company's canal would have been dried upsome weeks a supply of water in the reservoir at Hiendley, which they are about to perceive from the Barnsley Canal Company. Even with this addition, convenels, with only half cargoes, have considerable difficulty in navigating and Dove Canal.

at arrival arr

to put to

to stand in the hyp quit the hyp It so happ It so happ It so happ it so happ to the bollers of the bollers of the bollers of the solid services of the sol

high-pressur
loss to have a
loss to have
on the gener
cossful consta
reports ten a
man, Mr. Ed
months in ti
which acted
Haytor engine

which report.
circle of detai
on what wou
time and the :
hanufacture,

Original Correspondence.

CRADDOCK'S ENGINE AT HAYTOR CONSOLS MINE.

Squ.—In seply to Mr. Bennetia's communication, which appeared in your Journal of week, I shall, in this letter, chiraly consistency remarks to a mere narration of and connection with, the engine at Hayto

The applies, where being well figures and well the minist and to my surprise, allowed to reinste exposed by wind and wes, until, when it can be not to my surprise, allowed to reinste exposed by wind and wes, until, when it can be not to my control to the surprise being records and the surprise being the

CRADDOCK'S ENGINE AT HAYTOR CONSOLS.

ND AMALGA R CRUSHIN ID TIN ORES

intention of the land silver only, are for the purpo been determined

ies, and other go which are at wor nomised, and skills first coat is compa H. G. DREWE.

noted drought, the but suspended. The weeks ago but shout to purchase addition, coal and grant artigating the Dear.

to leskage from expansion was subsequently remedied by the use of iron tabes, with certain provisions; and I have testimonials of the continued working of such improved boilers, without any derangement, which render Mr. Bennetis's details of leakage very unexpected. Leakage has always been the great practical difficulty in constructing this sort of boilers; and I hope we shall see Mr. Craddock's explanation in the same Journal with this letter. I have always found him most cautious and accurate in stating experimental data—never, in fact, to state anything not based on rigid trait, and am, therefore, anxious to see how he explains the present experiment. It will be important to know whether the leakage of the valves has arisen from defective workmanship, or, from the peculiar form, ploughing grooves in the cast-from face of the cylinder. It is not one, nor even two, reports such as the present that will shake my faith in the eventual success of a system of combined inventions, based upon principles long and extensively acknowledged by the first scientific authorities; but the immediate point which concerns me, is an explanation of the circumstances, and the amount of the discrepancy between this report and the previous facts, on which I have based my convictions.—Gct. 19.

Errats in Glasgow Bmoke Nuisance, second paragraph, "when leave permits," read

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

Sia,—Your correspondent, Mr. Michel, has taken quite a mistaken view of my object in putting the queries to him relative to the average contents of the guillies, &c. My desire is to support and encourage all speculations which may be well founded and honestly worked out, for the benefit of all concerned. I had no intention whatever to oppose Mr. Michel's schemes. Indeed, I should not have noticed his letters had it not been for some observations contained therein, being almost word for word the same as those in my reports of 1852-3, which be might have read. All well-founded speculations will bear investigation; therefore, I trust your correspondent will not take it amiss my putting a few queries relative to the points at issue, nor at the continuation of my warning to the public relative to the points at issue, nor at the continuation of my warning to the public relative to the points at issue, nor at the continuation of my warning to the public relative to the deceptive doings of the promoters of companies, and the plausible reports of those in league with them. I take it for granted Mr. Michel is not one of the latter, and that he will carefully avoid the former. What is called by the world science, may be bought, as your correspondent properly observes; but men of real practice, who have been regularly trained in the true science of industry, scidom trouble their heads shout the so-called men of science. It is the neglect of common sense and past experience, the want of honest principles, and placing too much dependence on the science of share dealing, have been the cause of the evils complained of.

Mr. Michel asks—"What have the scientific men hitherto achieved?" In general, practically speaking, they are valueless, unless the work is all prepared, and put in working order into their hands. That is not the object of their appointment. The promoters of companies are well aware that the shareholders are much influenced by names of men of science, &c., and are, generally speaking

promoters of companies are well aware that the shareholders are much influenced by names of men of science, &c., and are, generally speaking, incapable of distinguishing the difference between the real practical man of science and more professors. The promoters, again, prefer the latter class to the former, inasmuch as they serve better scape-goals for the periodical sacrifice to bear the inquities of their masters, and soothe the ipains of the shareholders. A manager, placed at the head of an old setablishment, need not be acquainted with all the details of the operation; but when placed at the head of a new, undefined undertaking, he ought not only to possess sufficient experience in the whole, but also sufficient common sense and judgment to exercise his power with discretion, not for the benefit of gambling promoters, but for the united interest of the shareholders at large.

Although the Government of the colony was not in a state to grant leases to companies, yet I must give the authorities their due, from the governor downwards, they showed every disposition to assist me; and, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties by which I was surrounded, had the managers in London behaved faithfully, and followed my advice, the Port Phillip Company's shareholders would not now have had any just reason to complain. Had they acted like the Messra. Taylor, we should have made a large profit by gold purchasing; and ere this other important operations would have been commenced.

I assisted the Government in passing all the mining regulations, and I was present at the passing of the last bill; and on my departure the chief gold commissioner regretted my leaving, and wished that I had taken some of the ground, but the directors at home destroyed the whole by their strange arrangements and deceptive proceedings, in connection with the colonial management and thuse. These not only put a stop to my plans, and favourable connection with the Government and the diggers, but have operated to this day unfavourably against the co

THE PORT PHILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE PORT PHILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Six,—Communications having been made to me on the subject of the position and prospects of this company, I feel myself called upon to make a few suggestive remarks previous to the general meeting about to be called. In reviewing the proceedings of the gold companies generally, it appears that an absurd affectation of enthusiasm in the enterprise, a most profound ignorance, and a well-sustained and continuous display of a high order of stock-jobbing talent, are the most salient feature the ashes of their semicy of the directors; and now, whilst they are meditating over the ashes of their semicy of the directors; and now, whilst they are meditating over the ashes of their semicy of the directors; and now, whilst they are meditating over the ashes of their semicy and the companies their conduct towards their continuous and weight them in that balance in which, it is to be feared, they still be found wanting. They cannot but draw a sad comparison between the actual state of their paid-up capital, and the deplorable results which have hitherto been achieved; and it is anticipated that the coming investigations of the frivolous appropriation of the funds will raise a grievous indignation amongst those shreholders annious for the success of the scheme against the conduct of the majority of the directories. In reference to the company, more particularly the subject of this article, a working committee might be appointed to investigate and report generally, both on the affairs of the company and the practicability of carrying out with auccess the plans which I have been the humble medium of laying before the public. If this committee is appointed with sound judgment, and bring to their ardiaus task untiring perseverance, and an earnest desire to do right, I have no hesitation in saying that their collective enlightement and individual sagnality would be more than a match for the vacillating and corrupt intellects of those in power. Let some of the ablest of the shareholders are con

Sin,—What is Mr. Michel? He tells us he is neither metallurgist nor engineer. What, then, is he? Of what arts is he bachelor? A writer of very long speculative letters, certainly; but what more? Learned, it appears, in the art of "rigging public opinion," he has put an "A. B." case; are we, then, to take the hint, and put an "R. S. T." case? and conclude that he himself is "R. S. T.", delicately toying with himself to "rig public opinion," as he terms it, into the belief that he is wanted by the Port Phillip Company. The gentle reciprocations between the anonymous and the avowed bear far too strongly on his public opinion theory. Mr. Michel is a stranger among us; he will, therefore, thank me for giving him a word of serious advice. His letters were read with interest and favour so long as they appeared bone field in which, he will the serious and condidence that he was a stranger and contain the serious and the avoid he was a stranger and contain the serious and the serious had been serious and the serious and the serious had been serious and the seriou CRADDOCK'S ENGINE AT HAYTOR CONSOLS.

Sign.—The statement on this subject from Mr. George Bennetts, in your last Number, is extremely important. It will be essential to know at what pressure the steam was the stream of the subject from Mr. George Bennetts, in your last Number of the subject in order fully to appreciate the comparison between the comparison of the simple of the subject of the cornish engines, with the great known and the subject from large cylinders. I should wish also to know if the boiler is the best of the many of the subject of the subject of the cornish engines, with the great known and the boiler of the subject of the cornish engines, with the great should be oblive power outside the fluct is best of the present a gent in the comparison to the subject of combustion from an adequate mass of fuel. Is this the 15th present a gent in the control to the cornish of the cornish engines of th

It will not do. The shareholders of this company know too much to prefer Mr. Michel to Mr. Hopkins—the random pupil to his infallible instructor. If the "B. A." really desires an answer to the questions which terminate his lengthy No. VIII., sak his employers for a little pamphlet illegally stoffed into the proprietors' hands on the 24th of January last, he will there find all his tedious bewilderment cleared up. At the end of that book is printed Mr. Hopkins's authoritative and explicit instructions "how operations are to be conducted to a successful issue." The said report is not printed verbatim, but it is correct in the main. There are no forced interpolations, reversing the sense of the original, as in certain letters, also printed in the same notable book; and it will afford Mr. Michel sufficient information if he takes the trouble of understanding it, without exposing himself any further in public, either as "B.A." or "B. S. T." The trick will not answer, depend on it; shareholders are now too well warned. "The concatenation of villances smells" proceeding from the dangerous nulsance at 17, Gracechurch-street, are now so thoroughly blown about the City, that the least-practised nose detects the flavour of any person impregnated with the slightest whiff of the odour immediately.—Oct. 18.

Vindex Secundus.

SCIENCE v. PRACTICE.

SCIENCE v. PRACTICE.

Sin,—Your correspondent, H. E. Michel, has written freely, and no doubt to his own satisfaction. I, for one, am pleased to know that I can, and do, appreciate the high professional character of Mr. Evan Hopkins (I have not the h@hour of his personal acquaintance), and am willing to pity those who cannot appreciate, but can only lampoon experience, and would willingly extend that pity to those who call bitter sweet and sweet bitter, or, what is the same thing, call sound experience and consummate knowledge "crochets." It is expected from a gentleman, especially one who is at some trouble to show bis degree of learning, that he calls men and things by their right names. To call either by any other is an offence contra bones more here, in England, whatever it may be considered in Sydney. Your correspondentaks, with an air of self-satisfied defiance, "What have the scientific men hitherto achieved?" I reply, Not much, certainly, but the little which they have done appears to be more than the uninitiated can appreciate. For instance, they have accumulated practical knowledge, by which men are guided to successful conclusions all over the world. Ir reply, Not much, certainly, but the little which they have done appears to be more than the uninitiated can appreciate. For instance, they have accumulated practical knowledge, by which men are guided to successful conclusions all over the world. Now, I have seen your ready-made manager running in every direction for his wet nurse, for advice on a point which a two-year old apprentice could have decided. I have seen your ready-made manager disgust all his "nurses," so that they preferred to throw up their situations. I have followed such a ready-made piece of perfection, on solicitation, that I might save all concerned from ruin. I have seen ignorance, combined with presumption, do all these and more. The first lesson I would give to such ambitious men would be to put them, without a superior, veritably at sea, in their own vessel, out of sight of land, and order them to make for a definite port. When secomplished, secundem artem, I would put them to construct a ship, then a steam-engine, and, by way of climax, to find and work a mine profitably. In a word, it appears to me that Mr. Michel has fallen into the vulgar error which assumes that any gentleman is qualified for managerial duties, as if those duties were simply clerical, whereas they are also eminently practical. The most prudent of all the ready-made managers that ever I know was one who had sense enough to be quiet.

But what conclusion are we to arrive at about the integrity of a man who, after attempting to prove, as best he can, the worthlessness of experience, and of those what are guided by it, stooping as low as to nickname it a "crochet," then rising to disdain its association, and do his little all to prove that experience and of those who are guided by it, stooping as low as to nickname it a "crochet," then rising to disdain to its when tantalisingly held up and suitably adorned by flattery. Then our bird "glories" in the plume "practical," and is willing to accept the non-natural appendage as if it were his due, his own. Gentlemen, that

GOLD MINING COMPANIES.

Gold Mining Companies. I observe that the returns of the Mariquita Company are given monthly, in South American dollars, which very few know anything of, but one thing is clear enough—the repeated losses at Santa Ana; why these mines are worked at all I cannot conceive. The report complains of a defficiency of labour, and yet the miners who can be obtained are employed in working the worthless Santa Ana Mines. I much doubt whether Purima will be anything but a second Santa Ana. A committee of investigation was appointed, I believe, at the last meeting, but what it is doing, or whether it is in existence at all, I know not. As to the Australian Freehold, I believe it will be wound upvery shortly, the shareholders receiving 7s. or 8s. per share, but as I am not quite certain on this "point," I confine myself to those on which I am in possession of positive information. It appears that the capital of this company is nominally 100,000. but only about 70,000 Ans res; of this sum 30,000. exists in England, the remainder, 40,0001., has been spent in Australia, and it is found after this expenditure that the company's freehold estate is unauriferous. I understand that full statements of the company's accounts in Sydney, and all particulars relative thereto, have beet written for, and are expected, by the next Overland Mail, which, when received, and it is clearly ascertained how the affairs of the company actually stand, a meeting of the shareholders will then be called, and it then decided whether to proceed further on, or wind up altogether. Surely there could be no doubt as to the right course to be pursued, when no gold could be found—either to sell or let the ground, and put it to some use; if useless for mining it might be useful for agriculture; if not for agriculture, for quarrying; at telast, it could never be so utterly worther sees of so buseful for nothing, and to nobody.

The British Australian Company also has a nominal capital of 100,000/., about 53,000/. of which has been raised, of rather 43,000/. has

GOLD AMALGAMATION.

GOLD AMALGAMATION.

Sir,—I have to thank Mr. Evan Hopkins for the important facts which he states as the result of his experience. I regret I cannot at once refer to your valuable Journal of the dates he names, but shall do so at the earliest opportunity. I do not, I confess, understand why a process that has been successfully followed with poor auriferous pyrites in the Tyrol should fail elsewhere, unless some point of working experience has been lost sight of. In reading the process followed in Mexico for the amalgamation of silver ores, how much success depends upon the experience of the workman, so I imagine with regard to any process of gold amalgamation: it is only actual experience that will lead the most perfect theoretical machine to be applied with success. The most trifling detail of experience becomes of great value and importance, even where the result is a failure. How truly valuable would be a compilation affording the detail of each experiment that has been already made: the causes of failure would be rapidly exposed, and the chemist would be in a position, from the seclusion of his laboratory, to guide each effort to reach the end desired. The information conveyed in Professor Phillips's work on metallurgy is most valuable. Expected, in his smaller work on gold, I should have found the subject followed out more in detail, but it appears only a reprint of the article from his larger work. I appears true that the chemical history of gold is not sufficiently dwell upon to aid the practical man in tracing the prospects of success and the reasons of failure.

South-street, Dorking, Oct. 18.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

the practical man in tracing the prospects of success and the reasons of failure.

South-street, Dorking, Oct. 18.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Sir,—Probably the following particulars will prove of sufficient interest to induce you to publish them. In giving you a sketch of the locality in Van Diemen's Land now interesting from the discovery made by Mr. Williams, I may wander out of the septial province of your Journal, but still I trust that the importance of a correct account of the capabilities of the particular district indicated may be sufficient to warf are and occasional digression. If you will refer to a map of Van Diemen's Land, and trace the north coast from the mouth of the Tamar westerly, you will observe the Sorrel also will be seen lying between the Tamar and Mersey; this port has been out of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the port has been on any other of the properties of the port has been on any other of the properties of the port has been on any other of the properties of the particular leads of the port has been one properties of the particular leads of the port has been one properties of the pr

Mersey is in mineral products, is immediately contiguous to what will become one of the first agricultural districts in the southern colonies.

I have seen specimens of lead said to have been found on the Don, but I cannot confirm this report by any observations of my own, except that there are formations in the neighbourhood which indicate mineral deposits. Very fine iron ore is found on the west bank of the Tamar, near the Asbestos Hills; and the receivant the mouth of the Leven are evidently formed by the denudation of huge rocks of quartz. I have now briefly to notice the interesting discovery you announce. On the east bank of the Mersey, about eight miles from the entrance, there is a rock of an inflammable nature, and with a shelly fracture. When examining a specimen of the rock if reduced it to powder, and washed from it what appeared to be the inflammable substance; this was in small fakes like nice, and objust freely, with an intense atench. In refering to Bendant's Mineralogic, it appeared to me to correspond with a mineral described under the name of "dysodile." I saw this name was adopted by Mr. Willigen, the secretary of the Royal Society in Hobart Town. In the Transactions of 1852 or 1853 I think you will find some detail. I am curious to know whether the mineral discovered by Mr. Williams, and now ascertained to be identical with what is known to be valuable at Torbane Hill, near Bathgate, is the same that I have described above. Can any of your correspondents inform me where I can see specimens?

South-street, Dorbing, Oct. 18.

THE NOHYPALI MONDE GOLD MINIOR COMPANY

THE NOUVEAU MONDE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE NOUVEAU MONDE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Mr. Clement has read in the *Mining Journal* of Saturday*, the lath instant, a notice of the general meeting held at Paris, on the 30th of September: for the present he considers it alone necessary to say that he denies that there was any waste of the capital of the company during his superintendence of the mines he selected in California. As a shareholder in the company, Mr. Clement states, without hesistation, that he believes it is merely the want of sufficient capital to follow up the enterprise that has caused the council of the company to think of abandoning the valuable possessions they have. The mines around the site of the reduction-works of Mount Ophir having been proved te be rich, ores from them could be purchased or reduced at "maquila," that is, at so much per ton on owners' account, thus carrying out one of the intentions of the prospectus presented on starting the company; all this clearly indicates that much thought was employed by Mr. Clement, and that of the most necessary kind, in selecting the points he did on behalf of the company, and which was in accordance with the written and verbal instructions he received from Messrs. Taylor. Mr. Clement left this country on behalf of the company on the 17th of Dec., 1831; he arrived at San Francisco in February, 1832. In July, same year, possession of the mines was taken. In May of the present year (a year and 10 months only from the time possession was taken of the mines), Mr. Clement was required by Messrs. Taylor to resign the charge of the mines into Mr. Phillips's hands, and to return to England, if he (Mr. Phillips) was satisfied that no good could be done without a large further outlay of capital, of which fact no person acquainted with the reports furnished by Mr. Clement, from time to time, could donbt. Mr. Clement acted upon the instructions, and arrived in London in the beginning of August, and immediately waited upon Messrs. Taylor. If Mr. Clement, monthly reports, correspondence, and accounts had

[ADVERTISEMENT.] PORT PHILLIP COMPANY.

PORT PHILLIP COMPANY.

Six.—The statements in your last, signed "Shareholder," that Messra. Powles and Schneider divided \$0,000l, between them of premiums on the saic of shares in this company, is one of a most serious character. Directors are expressly forbiden by the Company which they serve; but the present charge seems very far to exceed this amount of illegality. It is now very generally alleged that these shares were raised to a premium by the directors appending the name of Mr. Evan Hopkins to advices which he not only never wrote, but that they were directly contrary to what he did write. If, then, the directors, who knew the truth, have taken \$0,000l, out of the public pocket by a faisehood (which seems to smack of forgery), this is in hav a misdementour of the most grave character. But the matter does not rest here. If this statement is true—and I am bound to assume that you have taken the precaution not to print unadvisedly a charge which, if not true, is an atrocious libel—what have the other directors been doing! Have they, also, divided the spoil of criminally false intelligence! It is a very serious question. Names of considerable weight were attached to the prospectus; the most weighty of these profess to have retired, but they cannot retire from the responsibility; their names were printed at the outset, and they must take the consequences. What, then, have they done? Have they retired by selling out, at a premium! The board during 1822 so doctored the original constitution, that it was in the power of the directors to hold 40,000 shares without paying upon chem. Therefore, without advancing a sixpence, it was in the power of the directors to hold 40,000 shares without paying upon chem. Therefore, without advancing a sixpence it was in the power of the directors to hold 40,000 shares without paying upon chem. Therefore, without advancing a sixpence it was in the power of the directors to hold 40,000 shares without paying upon chem. Therefore, without advancing a sixpence it was in the power of

THE GREAT NUGGET VEIN COMPANY.

THE GREAT NUGGET VEIN COMPANY.

Sira,—After about ten months silence, under a succession of well-merited attacks on the directors by a tost of shareholders, up startas solitary defender, in the person of Mr. James M'Arthur. He has, however, not attempted to controvert the formidable array of figures I published when exposing the juggie practised on the London shareholders, nor to answer one of the specific charges I made against those at the heim. He has contented himself, as usual, with stating general conclusions; and in some of them I can go hand in hand with him. My private accounts, from excellent sources, all bear testimohy to the activity and energy of Mr. Spence; and it is very likely through him that the vexed question may be settled, about gold quarts cruishing yielding a profit. No one can find fault with the money already expended in machinery and wages, but, on the other hand, no language strong enough can be used in condemnation of the barefaced proceedings which have taken place since that many a year will chapse before any other Australian enterprise is taken up here, although backed by Peocy Duck and Co. I must contradict the assertion that a large number of shares is held by colonists on the spot. Two-thirds have been sold in England, at large premiums, so that the colonists' shares cost them mothing, and leave them, besides, a handsome profit.

For Mr. M'Arthur's edification, I now proceed to enumerate the jobs perpetrated. Job the first: A company was formed of 100,000 shares of 21. each, out of which the original proprietors of Louisa Creek were to receive 33, 333 free shares, or 66,6661. 127,630 shares only were issued in the first instance, at 10s. per share, being the first call on 2t, and 7702 were issued with the 2t. all paid up. The remainder, 31,335, were reserved. Here, then, was ample capital to commence with—viz.:

7702 shares at 2t.

21,630 shares at 10s.

21,630 shares at 10s.

21,630 shares on the did not want so much, I find the total expenses at the Louisa Creek, including di

Under these encumstances, the capital raised in England was get for base parameters, and is the more inexcessible, from the fact that the tender of the Colonial Gold Company to relieve the Great Nugget Vein Company from all expenses in working the mine was made in August, 1852, and the shares were not sold in England till December of that year; so that there must have been an opportunity for suspending the sale of these shares (if the order for the sale had been sent before the tender was made), and of preventing the enormous amount of 101,8581. I.a. being subscribed; in England, which was not required for working the mine. The object for declaring the first factitious dividend was manifestly that the 10s. shareholders might come in for a share of the English premiums, which in a return of capital they would not do, as their shares were incapable of being reduced, the amount paid upon them being so trifting. Why 10 per cent, was given to them, but only 5 per cent, to all other shareholders, remains to be cleared up; as also why the second is, dividend, made in Sydney and paid in January, 1854, was not paid here till October? The Colonial Decd of Corporation provides that no one out of Australia, can voter have a voter in the management! All these facts were infamously concealed when we were called on to subscribe, and, therefore, the money has not been fairly obtained. Being thus in the dark, I was foolish enough to buy at 61 lis, per share. If we have no more shuffling tricks, I have hopes of a good time coming. At any rate, it is a fair experiment, and, as I still keep my shares, I should not recommend any one to part with theirs at the present low value of 18s. each. In conclusion, I appeal to any body of men, if promeditated plans of the worst character have not been resorted to in this instance! and that there is not a jot to pick and choose between this concocction and the Lake Bathurst, British Australian, Ave Maria, and London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company, is the opinion of

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

Srs,—Your valuable Journal of the 14th of October having contained two question relative to the above company from Mr. Richardson, permit me to give you the following facts in reply.—Oct. 17.

relative to the above company from Mr. Riehardson, permit me to give yest the following facts in reply.—Oct. 17.

1.—Mr. Keogh was ten years secretary to the above company, and was afterwards seven years superintendent in the Brasilis, and was most successful, as the sharcholders well know. He was dismissed in May last (although such dismissai was not communicated to the sharcholders at their annual meeting in June), because he could not, as a man of honour, toicrate the irregularities of Mr. Buckwald, the cashier, and therefore, suspended him from his duties, and afterwards was compelled to dismiss that individual, who had been formerly dismissed by the then superintendent—in fact, this protey of Mr. Powles has cost the company for seven voyages across the Atlantic, including his salary continued during his absence from duty, &c., the enormous sum of \$500. at the lowest calculation. Yet when I say that his sister is a member of Mr. Powles' household, the cause of retaining this functionary will be evident-enough. To Mr. Richardson's second question, I will reply by saying, the present superintendent is 23 years of age, is a retired half-pay army surgeon, and possesses no mining or business knowledge whatever suitable for the appointment he now enjoys, at 1200, per annum,—he, however, married a Miss Schneider, as did Mr. Powles, consequently the relationship between him and Messars, Powles and Schneider. The present surgeon married the superintendent s'alughter, and is now galning 300. Per annum; and the office clerk, Mr. Ogle, at 8, Tokenhouse-yard, is a brother-in-law of Mr. Powles. I think the above statement will suffice to show the sharcholders that family appointments are more looked after than the sharcholders' interest.

I, as a large sharcholder, implore of my brother adventurers to call a meeting, and, doubtless, Mr. Keogh, and two other gentlemen recently from Morro Velho, will be enabled to give them an idea as to the mismanagement of this once flourishing mine.

MINING IN SWEDEN.

Size,—Having very recently arrived in this country, in order to develope some mineral property, chiefly composed of lead, for a company of London gentlemen, who are well known in the mining world, I am happy to congratulate you, together with the shareholders in these mines, by informing you that they are very promising ones indeed, and have no hesitation in saying that, with a little patience, it is my decided opinion we shall have mines here of great value. May I also take the liberty, Mr. Editor, to offer a few simple remarks as to the manner of treatment of these cres by the natives. First, it is the custom throughout this country, I am informed, and partly by my own observations, that immediately on the ore being drawn to surface, without any kind of dressing operations whatever, more than just to break it down with large hammers into different sizes, varying from 6 to 9 in. in diameter, in its dirty state it is either enrede or sledged away to the smelting establishments, varying in distance from 8 to 10 English miles; and on its arrival there they at once proceed, in its still dirty state, to calcine or roast it in the open air, in order to reduce the small quantities of since that some mines in this country are known to contain. I should have observed that all the "smalls," or small orce, are thrown away as useless, many tons of which we have at surface at present, the refuse of former workers. Now, you will at once be enabled to see that their carting or sledging these ores such distances as before named, in their dirty or undressed state, must be attended with a very great unnecessary expense, as also the waste occasioned by their throwing away all their small ores, &c., when, if dressed according to the English method, these ore, so taken to the surface, and from thence to the smelting owirs, could in many instances be reduced one-third, and in some cases more, together with the taking of the lead out of the small ores, which is the most easy to be brought about according to the En

MINING IN THE EXETER DISTRICT .- No. I.

MINING IN THE EXETER DISTRICT.—No. I.

Sire,—Wharl Adams: Operations were commenced about the year 1839, under, I believe, a London Company. An engine-shaft was sunk of fine, and a small engine erected; and I am informed that great quantities of lead and blende, mixed with grey ore, were raised and sold from the \$1, 18, and 25 fm. levels; but as the bunches of ore inclined south, it was thought advisable to sink a new engine-shaft near the south boundary, and erect a new steam-engine of 30-inch cylinder, so as to command the lode at a greater depth. This being done, the shaft was sunk to the 40 fm. level, and formed a communication with the level driven south from the old engine-shaft. This level was continued south, and great quantities of lead ore raised from the eastern and western lodes. The lead being what is generally termed potter's lead, and being destitute of silver, the ore was worth from 10t. to 12t. per ton. The engine-shaft, by means of a rise. The level was continued south, without intersecting any ore that would pay for working, until approaching the south boundary, where a good course of lead was found to be bordering on the elvan course which traverses this and the adjoining sett. I may here remark, that this was entirely through the skill and ability of Capt. Prince, whose knowledge of the district, the lodes and its formation, cannot be doubted. The engine-shaft was sunk to the 60 fm. level, and diviren south and intersected a course of ore, producing in places from 4 to 6 tons of lead per fm. Owing to the lode being found so productive in the 60 fm. level, he shaft was sunk to the 72; here the lode was found to be disordered, and, consequently, was not so rich, although great quantities of lead were raised. As the agents recommended the engine-shaft being sunk to the 83, considering the lode would again be found to resume its usual richness, and accordingly they were not disappointed, as the bunch made larger and very productive. About that time, 1853, the two mines were amalgamated, and for

THE ORIGIN OF WIRE-ROPE.

Sia,—I perceive, in your valuable Journal of the 30th September, a paper on this subject, said to have been read, by Mr. Andrew Smith, at the recent meeting of the

THE LATE CALAMITY AT NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD.

Siz.—The almost unprecedented accident, supposing, accident, that gunpowder was not present, which has caused to Gateahead and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, induces me to offer adduced, that gunpowder was not present, which has caused such fearful desirants at Gateshead and Newcastle-upon-Tyre, induces me to offer a few observations metablest. I do not mean to dwell upon the origin of the free in the unit, whether arise subject. I do not mean to dwell upon the origin of the free in the unit, whether arise misses have been destroyed three times by dee within a few years, and that the reasons are not proved the superior of the sound of the same and the same and the such fire in Glomossier Cathedral, caused by the spontaneous ignition of ciden rags used fire in Glomossier Cathedral, caused by the spontaneous ignition of ciden rags used fire in Glomossier Cathedral, caused by the spontaneous ignition of ciden rags used fire in Glomossier Cathedral, caused by the spontaneous ignition of ciden rags used fire in Glomossier Cathedral, caused by the spontaneous ignition of ciden rags used to the supposition of a similar cause. But what I have no doubt you will think worth directing public attention to is, the danger of having scored in the sines was house the very elements of guspowder. Mr. Pattenson, of the Felisor Chemic was and that upon the addition of water no explosion took place. It is also metrically and that upon the addition of water no explosion took place. It is also metrically an ompound tid not explode. Now, I conseive that the addition of coal-tur to nitrea sulphur in fusion would supply the very element (carbon) wanted to make the conjunction of the guspowder. Should this make the conjunction of the particular that the conjunction of the particular that is the conjunction of the particular that the conjunction of the particular that the conjunction

quake.—2. What I have taken the liberty to denominate human purpose appulys insignians.

Perhaps in no other part of the world is there so great a quantity of guspowier consumed as in the mines and quarries of Northumberland and Durham, and I say youch for the carele-s manner in which it is sometimes carried about. Some year ago I was walking up the Shields-road, two carts, containing small barrels, were few yards in advance. In the two carts there were at least 100 barrols, merelycevend over the top—not the hinder end, or I could not have seen them—by a tarpalin, to protect them from wet. We passed a blacksmith's shop, which stood within about 25 yards of the road!

I would not have troubled you on this subject, but for the great importance to be public that a thorough scientific investigation should take place.

B. S. T.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS MINE.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS MINE.

Sin,—At the quarterly general meeting of shareholders in this company, or Monday, I was much surprised to hear a call of 2s. 6d, see share proposed, which after due consideration, was negatived, above 40 out of the 60 persons present oring against it. I certainly felt the more surprised at the proposition for a sail when the accounts showed that there would shortly be ore bills in hand as ifficiently be yell the accounts showed that there would shortly be ore bills in hand as ifficiently be yell the settinated liabilities and expenditure for the coming three months, and leave scient statum of the sail of the s

A series of the series of the

more the er the er the er larght for the part of driver the before sufficient with working doing being ie, and stand that I to the lot the lot the lot the lot the er the

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WHEAL UNY MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the com-any, 27, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, the 17th inst.,—Mr. P. L. Hinds in the chair. The notice convening this meeting and the minutes of last having been read at

£1457					
			0, -2,000		
2170					
1483			17.10		
127	. 0	10	the late	,	
	10	0		110	
714	12				
37		2-	£5509	10	1
	-		100	T.	
	u	0			
1856	. 9	9		-	
	12	6=	£4931	2	- 3
	. 1483 . 127 . 12 . 14 . 37 . 63072	1483 13 127 0 12 10 12 10 74 12 87 0 £3072 0 1856 D	1483 13 2 127 6 10 12 10 0 14 12 A 37 0 2= £3072 0 0 1856 9 9	1483 13 2 127 0 10 12 10 0 14 12 A 37 0 2 = £5309 £3072 0 0 1856 9 9	1483 13 2 127 6 10 12 10 0 14 12 0 37 6 2 = £5309 10 £3072 0 0 1856 9 9

In the above existension, the more names as an action must be placed the following trains. The prosent habitity: 734, 18s. 8d.; cash balance at bankers, 434, 18s.; arrare of call, 4204; spare materials, 24, 18s. 8d.; cash balance at bankers, 434, 18s.; arrare of call, 4204; spare materials, 24, 12s. 6d. =12324, 6s. 2d.; showing the present its lance against the mine to be as above stated. The estimate of habance of liabilities over assects to the 31st October show a balance against adventuers of 1862, 7s. 10d.

The following report, from Capt. James Rowe, was then read:—
Oct. 14.—In presenting you my report of this sinke, I would beg to call your attention in the first place to the thin Jode. You will see by the section that the engineshaft is sunk 8 fms. below the 72 fm. level. According to instructions received, so have drawn out the water to the 72; this part of the lode is 33; fort wide, organization, and spots of copper ore. The indication of ms. west of ergine-shaft, on what is called the copper lode; this part of the lode is 33; fort wide, organization, and spots of copper ore. The indication is standing to the sorth copper in this level than in the olice of The Indication of a standing to the sorth copper in this level than in the olice of The Indication of a standing to the sorth copper in this level than in the olice of The Indication of a standing to the sorth shall open on the lode, which we hope to do in about two months from this time. There is no thing done to the east of the engine-shaft in this level is also driven on the copper lode. The tim lode is lakewise such as section in the present and contains some tim, we have the sum of the part of the lode. The tim lode is lakewise and ascertain have to be a sum as the sum of the part of the lode. The tim lode is lakewise also driven on the copper lode. The tim lode is lakewise also ascertain the value of the lode of th

second, belier to work ut the great engine, get the belier-house rebuilt, and nearly covered; the bursting of this boiler was a most unfortunate circumstance, but I am shankful us any that we have searly got teal right again.

Our operations on the copper lode are as follows:—The sinking the new shaft from the surface, by this men, at 141, per fathom, I ast month we were driving the 30 fm, irrel west towards the new shaft, by four men, at 81, per fathom, I ast month we were driving the 30 fm, irrel west towards the new shaft, by four men and two boys. Since last setting-day we have not been sible to do anything in the end, in consequence of the air being so bad. I have thought the set to suspend the driving for about a month, at which time we expect o have sufficient quantity of air to do what we think proper on the copper lode. We shall be able to drive the end quite in time for the shaft; there are about 10 fms, to drive to get unfer the shaft (as will be seen by the rough section which you will find enclosed). I thought by sending you this sketch you would be better able to see what has been done on the copper lode, likewise to alite to see the relative position of the workings with those of the thin lode. I have marked the spot where the copper one has been found; there is a very promising lode gone down in the bottom of the 30 fm, level (at the place shown in the sketch); the lode at the present time is worth 25, per fathom, I ground-that can be stoped for 31 per fathom. I repeat what I before said, that I believe there is a large quantity of copper to be found on this lode; it will take time to open up the lode. When we get the new shaft down to the 30, ye a shall be in good condition to work it to any extent thought proper, at the same time be able to open on the branches such and second the trained of fine, per month. It was then randved that the above accounts, with the report, be received and passed; that a call of 21, per share be made, payable in 14 days; and that Mosers.

The set the aid is a cuite water ctug, er t is

7 10 aid, thus following ; arrears esent ba-liabilities 7s. 10d.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Old Broad-street, on Wad-eday, Mr. G. B. Cann in the chair.

a general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Oid Broad-street, on Wednesday.

Mr. G. B. Cara in the chair.

Mr. Memorason (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed, and the following report from Capt. Prince:

I regret to say, that the lode at Garden's and Christoe's shafts having had a fair trial, it is my opinion no good results would be obtained by a further development. The caunter part of the lode, which we discovered to the west of the cross-course, in the 100 fan. level, and which produced such a good parcel of ore a few months ago, has not realised our expectations. We extended the cross-cut on the cross-course north in the 90, cut the lode driven on its course, and rose from the 100 to communicate to it. The lode continued large, regular, and productive, until it reached the elvan, course, which being a hard, grey porphyry, is unfavourable to produce mineral of any kind, and it crossed the lode, which is also an unfavourable symptom. I have made a correct drawing of the dip of the elvan, showing its intersection of the lode, and the effects caused thereby, which I hand you. In the 110 fm. level the lode has been discovered west of the cross-course; it is large and regular, and the indications are favourable to produce copper, but as in the 120 fm. level the same small, crystalline, hard grey porphyry exists, I cannot but come to the conclusion to recommend you to shandon the operations in this part of your property, and dispose of the engine, plwork, and other materials, which will not be required in developing the new ground. An estimate of the value of the engine, Sc., I will present you. I have carefully surveyed the new ground, and have correctly laid down the lodes in their proper positions and bearings, together with the great cross-course and the elvan course, displays a few of the courty additions and bearings, together with the great cross-course and the elvan course, displays a few of the many few of the courty a

engine; the improvements made in the pitwork at Garden's and in the engine itself, would enable us to dispense with that boiler, even if you contined the operations in the latter place.

A statement of accounts was submitted, showing a balance in favour of the company of 1144. 19s. 2d., and of assets over liabilities 6634. 6a. 2d.; but as among those assets 1360 unappropriated shares were included, the balance in round numbers may be taken at 3604.

Capt. Paince then entered into a verbal explanation of the character of the ground in the old mine, which he, in his report above, recommends to be abundoned; and also of the great promise of the new ground, which they were now proceeding to work, illustrating his remarks by diagrams. He showed that the Montague lode, in Wheal Harmony and Montague, had been most unusually productive; and as this on the south, and Wheal Mary on the north, also equally rich, had the Good Portune lode in the centre, and all these were parallel lodes, bounded by the same cross-course, the inference was tolerably cortain that large deposits of ore would be found in the latter. The Montague lode had been worked on at intervals, with profitable results, for a distance of seven miles. With respect to the Feevor tin lode, the level was 5 ft. deep in water, in consequence of the county adit being closed for four miles; but the end could be seen, and the lode rich for tin. It would, probably, cost 2000/L to clear this adit, and as some large mines on its course were about being worked, it was most likely this desirable work would be effected, when operations on the tin lode would be resumed with expected profitable results.

On the motion for a call, Mr. Hasmon enquired the value of the engine and machinery on the old mine, which, if not of further use, should be sold to raise funds. Capt. Parxer said he valued the engine, pitwork, &c., which would not wanted at the new ground, taking off one-third of current prices, at 2366. 14s. 1941; but to keep he water to allow them to get up the pitwork,

Welnesday,

Mr. G. B. Carn in the chair.

Mr. Nicotolasor, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, the misutes of the last, which were confirmed, and the following report from Captain Prince, the spent of the mine:

Get. 14.—In extending the 100 fathom level, east of west shaft, the lode for the last 25 fms. driving has been uniformly large and regular, and where the elvan is configuous to it, it has been found whitish and decomposing; it wears a promising appearance, and good stones of ore have been produced. But in the greater part of the divings, the elvan on both sides of the lode has been hard, grey, small crystalline rock, manineralised, and not at all favourable for copper. We have consequently thought it praident to asspand operations in this end for the present, whilst we are making a brail in the 30, to which I shall presently beg to call your attention. The 90 fathom level is driven about 60 fms. beyond the extremeend in the 100, and for about 50 fms. of which the 10s a verages 2 ft. wide, orey throughout, and would be taken on tribute at 5s. 5d. in 11.; the elvan in this level for many fathoms in length is not only white and decomposing, but it evidently dips 7.5° easterly, with a good lode of ore gone down, and we naturally supposed that the 100, though exceedingly hard, and could not be forced expediously, would eventually reach this favourable working and productive ground, but the 50 is driven into a limb of the dyke correctly shown in the plan, and les hard elvan has risen in approaching it. We cannot at present ascertain the thickness of the dyke at this depth, but from the 50 having drained the water from East North Downs bottom ievel, which is 200 fms. apart, it cannot be very wide, and I have no doubt but that a productive lode exists to the east of it; yet as one good level (the easy of which as been approached to re to pay the expenses of working are harded of working, which the 90 end, and innee men have commenced sinking on the level solvery found similar to the will not p while the water was in the mine; the reluse from the levels above fell to the bottom and closed the level, and we cannot get through it in less than a fortnight from this line. In the deep adit and 10 fm. level, we have cleared and secured them for about 200 fms. in length, and having dialled the ground and mapped it, the plan will show more clearly than I can pen on paper the directions of the drivings. The hearing of the closesty than I can pen on paper the directions of the drivings. The hearing of least consecurate, the dip of the shoots of ore, &c. In the deep adit and the 10 fm. level, the consecurate, the dip of the shoots of ore, &c. In the deep adit and the 10 fm. level, of no about 50 fms, in length. To the cast of Bennett's cross-course the main put of the lode is standing in whole ground, but in the 10 fm. level it is cut into and driven on for 10 fms., about 7 fms of which will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the bottom is a better course of ore, and will produce 3 tons of good quality ore per fm in its and will produce and will produce a sufficient ore to pay for driving, but there is a part of the idea and will produce and will produce 3 tons of good quality ore per fm in its and will produce and will produce 3 tons of good quality ore per lake and will produce and will produce 3 tons of good quality ore per fm in its standing on the north, and its real value cannot, therefore, be known before it is lake and will produce and will produce 3 tons of good quality ore per lake and will produce and w the second and here the ing away, and dicks, yet what it, we shall be "We have it werrage of the ing away and it was a large shock, as a pond in a for summer of any modernably, or a fifther with the ing a good in the ing away of the ing a

worked for many years in an adjoining mine as a tributer, and who has since become a mine agont of repute, having by my request inspected the mine, I beg to enclose his report for your perusal. He has made no remarks on the permanent dams which I purpose to build to effectually keep back the country adit water, not professing to understand the manter, nor, have I altuded to it in this report, as it cannot be propriy explained without the plans which will be laid before you.—J. Paucez.

A statement of accounts was sabmitted, showing a balance in favour of the adventurers of 4864.48.2d., and of liabilities over assets of 4784.48.2d.

Capt. Paucez then entered into a verbale applanation of the position and prospects of the undertaking, illustrated by a disgram. They were now relating from the 20 fm. level, at East North Downs, 2 tons of ore per fathom, at which point ten men were about taking pitches, and they should certainly sample for the next tleketing. Nothing could be more encouraging than the prospects for the future.

Mr. Brunser observed that the old company who worked this mine were so successful that the shares, 128 in number, were sold as high as 1900f. each, and Capt. Parise pointed out on the section the points from which the masses of ore had at that time been raised.—A private letter to Capt. Prince was also read, from an old miner who worked in an adjoining mine close to the county cross-courses at East North Downs, eighteen years ago, and who stated that such a productive lode was scarcely ever before seen in the county, that their a verage raisings were from 800 to 1000 tons per mount of rich ore; and that with the present high price for copper ore the mine was worthy of the most spirited prosecution.—A call of 10s, per share was them made.

The accounts were received and adopted, votes of thanks were passed to the chairman, directors, and manager, and the meeting separated.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Adelaide-chambers, Gracechurch-street, on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering the future prospects of the company, and on general business.—Mr. Parez in the chair.

Mr. Manley (the sceretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the former, which were unanimously confirmed.

The Charbana said the should be glead to hear the suggestion of any gentleman as to the best course to be adopted.

Mr. Thanal said the should be glead to hear the suggestion of the reserved shares at is, each, subject to calls, until they amounted to 10s.

The Charbana said they had received a very favourable report from the mines, which it might be desirable to read to the meeting. He then read the following report:—The North Goleen lode, I am persuaded, will, on development, turn out profitable, it having every desirable feature, and in perfectly ore-bearing ground. Had the engine-shaft been sunk 40 fms. further to the west, a portable engine, or even a whim, might have been employed for drahing the water; by the aid of either, in all probability, important discoveries would, ere this, have been made. The lode is strong and continuous, and evidently improving going down; it can be traced on the back for more than ½ mile in extent, and in many places where it crosses out to the surface strong indications of copper may be seen. On review of the whole property, I cannot but agafa repeat that it is a valuable piece of mining ground. There are several real and well-defined lode traversing the sett, and in various places, where seen at the surface, are richly impregnated with real copper ore, and not micaccous matter stained with carbonate of copper, as a certain gentleman, who is certainly more humourous than sensible here, deigned to call it. I again repeat, as a real miner of long and extensive experience, and not a pretender, in contradiction to that individual's silly twaddle, that I believe the day is not remote when much mineral wealth in this local

ceived from scripholders resident in the country, they were desirous the mine should be extried on.

Mr. Lucas said he had never thrown a doubt upon its being a valuable property, but his complaints from time to time had been that it was mismanaged both in London and Ireland; and it appeared to him wery little had been done at the mine for the money expended, and if it was to be carried on there must be a complete reformation. The Chainawan said there were 16,455 shares issued, and 13,345 in reserve, and in the event of his being able to find two or three friends to come forward with sufficient capital to properly develope the mines, he wished to know the terms the shareholders would be inclined to concede to them.

Mr. Lucas was of opinion that all parties would be willing to act most liberally, but he did not know what was required.

The Chainawan felt satisfied, under proper management, they had a most valuable property, but it would require at the least about 1500l. for efficient machinery, and 1500l. to sink the shafts, although before that was expended they might raise some one that would pay part of the expenses.

A SHAREMOLDER wished to know whether the chairman had any proposition to make? The Chairman replied that he thought, if fair terms were offered, he might induce parties to come forward with capital, but at present he had nothing definite to propose; the arrangement might cause delay in the present shareholders reaging the benefits.

Mr. Lucas felt satisfied that distant prospects were far better than to wind up, and

parties to come forward with capital, but at present he had nothing definite to propose; the arrangement might cause delay in the present shareholders reaping the henefits.

Mr. Lucas felt satisfied that distant prospects were far better than to wind up, and he would propose that Mr. Peter and Mr. Tindail be appointed a committee, to adopt measures for raising capital, such measures to be submitted to a general meeting, to be convened by advertisements inserted in the Mining Journal, and daily papers.

The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The Charmann said, though the Dublin correspondent of the Mining Journal might choose to twist statements to suit his own peculiar views, they might rely upon his (the chairman) using his best exertions for the benefit of the shareholders.

Mr. Lucas said, the publishing of the abstract of the accounts in the Mining Journal appeared to give great offence, but he had taken the amounts from the ledger, and he could not go into the explanation of overy item. He had received the following letter from Mr. Foley, in explanation of the 304i. 9s. paid to him, which he read to the meeting, as follows:—

"On a late occasion, Mr. Lucas published in the Mining Journal that Mr. Foley received 304i. 9s. from the Carbery West Mining Company for, as understood, i believe, by the shareholders, his visits to the mines, &..., and thus in consequence might be drawn that he was selfishly interested in the matter. Now, to put the matter in its true light, I beg to place before the shareholders an exact account of the moneys received from the company to the present date, and for what services, and thus leave the inferences, as to self-interest, to be drawn fairly and impartially. On reference to the reports in the company's books, I find I have made It visuts to the mines, for which I have received a sum of 242i. 3s. 4d. I also received amount of my account for costs of leases, and their attendant expenses as paid by me, and as furnished to the board, on my delivering up the leases

The Charman said, that Mr. Foley had only received 3041. In two years, and maneluded legal expenses.

Mr. Lucas said he had never complained of the amount, but merely published the lact for the information of the shareholders, and, therefore, hoped they would not mix im up with any remarks made by the Dublin correspondent of the Mining Journal.

The Charman said, if they were to carry on the mines, the sooner they got to work the better; and he hoped, upon the next occasion, to meet them with more satisfactory information.

Mr. Lucas said he had much pleasure in proposing a most cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, and trusted that the time would arrive when they would be able to offer him something more substantial.

Mr. Hastinos seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Charman, in returning thanks, sincerely hoped his prognostications might become true; and they might rely upon his best exertions for the benefit of the shareholders. (Cheers.)

The proceedings, which appeared to give great satisfaction, then terminated.

The proceedings, which appeared to give great satisfaction, then terminated.

The Mining Districts of Scotland.—Mr. H. Seymour Tremenheere, the commissioner appointed under the provisions of the Act of 3 and 6 Vic., c. 99, to enquire into the operation of that Act, and into the state of the population in the mining districts, refers as follows to Scotland:—Among the most striking dedicincies which I had occasion to point out some years ago in the large mining villages in Lanarkshire was tind of an inadequate supply of water. After other much-needed measures had been carried into effect for the benefit and improvement of those large populations, several of the gentlemen connected with the district procured the formation of a water company, which for the last two years has afforded a full supply of good water to the town of Airdrie, and to the village of Contbridge, and to the many thousands of persons congregated round the works of the Gartsherie, Dundyvan, Sammerlee, and other companies. The collection of houses at Roschall, belonging to the iron and coal works of Mesers. Adie, Milier, and Rankin, wasduring the last year the only one in that particular neighbourhood to which, from special circumstances (now, I believe, likely to be removed), this water supply is not brought; and, most unfortunately, it was the only locality in which the cholera broke out in that district with any violence during the last summer; there having been at Roschall, out of a population of about 2000, 27 deaths. This unhappy circumstance was advorted to by the gentlemen above-mentioned with extreme regret, the more so as they anticipated that the abundance of water for all purposes which was to be had within a quarter of a mile of the village, would have been sufficient to prevent any such calamity arising from that cause. It was also further a source of regret, because the general opinion of the neighbourhood attributed the infliction to this delay in bringing water to the peeple's doors. If this delay was the cause, it is satisfactor

Messrs. Winstanley submitted for sale, by auction, on Tuesday, 20 for-feited shares in the Klibricken Silver-Lead Mine, 41. 17s. 6d. each paid; the lot were sold for 201.

Mining Correspondence.

AITARISUN CONSOLS—On Monday, the shit instant, I went underground with Mr. Northan, who examined the look in the 20 fm, level, and considered it product to extend the sent of one of the profess of the strong the product of the control of the product of the control of the product of the control of the product of the prod

the mine.—J. Hamfon: Oct. 17.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—The cross-cut to intersect the south lode has been driven about 10 feet this week, and on Tuesday another branch was intersected about 1 foot wide, carrying a leader of ore 1 inch wide, the other parts being composed of capel, spar, and prian; this branch is going nearly downright. The north lode has been driven about 9 ft., and is now 4 feet wide, producing spar, capel, mundic, and spotted with copper ore. This week! I have been shoding, and have cut a fine lode, which is nearly 3 fms. wide, and composed of capel, gosson, prian, and good stones of ore, similar to those found in Sort: dog Consols near the surface in the gossun, and there are good rughs of yellow ore in the capels; this lode is running nearly east and west, and underlies north. By driving on the north lode west in our deepest level we should intersect this lode, and ail our other lodes and branches run up against the great champion lode. I believe this lode made the ore at the Gate-post.—J. JENNINS.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the 90 fm. level west is much the same

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the 90 fm. level west is much the same as last week. The lode in the 80 fm. level west is wery much improved; will turn out 1½ ton of good ore per fm., and still promising a further improvement shortly. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level is worth 2 tons of good ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 90 fathom level is worth 2½ tons of good ore per fathom.—T. BAWDEN: Oct. 18.

fathom.—T. BAWDEN: Oct. 18.

DEVON UNITED.—The ground in the deep adit level north is somewhat easier for progress; we are, therefore, progressing satisfactorily towards the great copper lode, after the rate of 8 fathoms per month. We have now a good supply of surface water, which we are taking every advantage of in getting out the underground water, and I think there is no doubt but what we shall have sufficient surface water for some months to come, or, at least, to prove the lode in the 62, under the great mass of mundie, which is looked forward to with very great interest.—A. Bray: Oct. 18.

DUKE OF CORNWALL.—The above mine continues to improve. In the 70 east we have a very kindly lode, about 2½ ft. wide, producing some good stones of ore; in the 70 west we are driving by the side of the lode. In the 50 cast we have an orey lode, 3 feet wide, opening good tribute ground, with a large stream of water flowing out; in the rise in the back of the 50 we have the best lode I have seen in the mine, it is 4 ft. wide, orey throughout, with a leader of solid ore from 4 to 6 in. wide. The new tribute pitches are looking better than I expected to find them, and the men are doing well in their respective takes. I have no doubt of having many more tons of ore for sampling by the time than I reported (vis., 50 tons), and of a better quality than I expected, should the mine continue only as it now is.—J. Vances: Oct. 19.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHENIX.—We shall complete our reservoirs to-morrow after which we shall set our stamps to work. There is no material alteration in any set our stamps to work. ce last report.—J. Spane

part of the mine since list report.—J. SPARGO.

EAGLEBROOK.—The west engine-shaft is now down 6 fms. 2 ft. below the deep adit level; the lude is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead ore. In the deep adit level, west of this shaft, the logic is 6 ft. wide, with well-defined walls. The said lode is composed of white spar, gossan, and porphyry, with stones of lead. In the level cast of ditto, going towards the deep adit, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of gossa, breken porphyry, white spar, and carbonate of lead. In the deep adit level, wet of the old engine-shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing good saving work for lead. In the deep adit level, east of ditto, we have suspended cutting in south; the ground at this point is hard, composed of porphyry. The men will commence to-day to drive east on the course of the lode. All the other operations are going on well.

—H. TYACK: Oct. 13.

EAST FRONGOCH.—During the last formight the characterists.

EAST FRONGOCH.—During the last formight the shaft has been sunk 5 feet through a very promising lode, producing occasionally good stones of lead ore, together with other promising indications, such as blende, mundle, carbonate of lime, &c. I am of opinion, as our machinery and lifts in the shaft are all in good working order, that I shall in future he able to report of a greater progress in salking the shaft than I heretofore have done; all other operations are saspended for the present. EAST WHEAL ALEDER COMMAND.

shaft than I heretofore have done; all other operations are suspended for the present.

—T. Pascon: Oot. 16.

EAST WHEAL ALFRED CONSOLS.—In the deep adit level, driving east on Lenyon lode, the lode is at present about 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, interspersed with mundic, lead, and copper; in the same level, driving west on the same lode, the appearances are much the same. In the deep adit, driving west on Polkinghorne's lode, the lode is at present 2½ feet wide, and appears to be increasing in size as the level gets into deeper ground; it is composed of spar, prian, lead, and copper, with a very kindly appearance.—W. C. VIVIAN: Oct. 17.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Since my report on the 12th, we have broken some good stones of grey malicable ore, from the 55 fm. level driving east. If there are any further improvements, I will let you know.—W. Mittisanll. Oct. 16.

— Since I wrote, on Saturday last, we have cut the south wall of the lode in the cross-cut in the 83, at Hitchine's shaft. I am proun to inform you there cannot be seen in the bowels of the earth a more beautiful lode, without large courses of ore. We have not had finer goossan in either cross-cut we have driven in the mine; the lode proving to be at that depth 30 ft. wide. The 55 fm. level east is still producing good stones of ore in the flookan part of the lode, which is carrying a leader, about 6 in, wide, composed of grey ore, malicable, mundie, and beautiful white spar, looking altogether very encouraging. As the men have cut the south wall of the lode in the 85 fm. level, at Hitchins's shaft, I should feel greatly obliged for a few lines from you to inform see if I may order a new lift, to resume again as soon as possible.

—W. METHEBELL; Oct. 17.

— The branch in the 55 fm. level end still holds, although small, nevertheless, it

Iron you to inform me if I may order a new lift, to resume again as soon as possible.

—W. Metherell, Cot. 17.

—Stone assayed for copper, produce 43%.—J. Hanvey: Oct. 17.

—Stone assayed for copper, produce 43%.—J. Hanvey: Oct. 17.

—The branch in the 35 fine level end still holds, although small, nevertheless, it has a decided tendeacy to increase in size and depth. The quality of the ore is first-rate, a stone that was assayed having yielded above 40 per cent.—W. E. Commiss.

—We have cross-out the lode to the south wall in the 88, at Hitchina'shaft, in a strong and magnificent gossan, prian, sugary-spar, mundie, and coats of grey ore; the lode is 3 feet wide, from wall to wall. The leaser of the lode in the 53 fm, level east is not so rich as at the former part of the week, the leader being from 4 to 6 in. wide, produced as tones of grey ore, mallcable. The sample is entyou was a stone of grey ore, broken from the leader, and assayed by Mr. Harvey, which produced 43%. I am glad to inform you we have this formoon holed Momersham's shad to the rise with a borer, heping we shall soon commence to strip down and make good the shaft to the tunnel level. Our engines are working well, and all connected with them.—W. METHERELL: Oct. 19.

FEE DONALD.—The antimony level, driven west, is unproductive, and the leder.

good the shall to the tunnel level. Our engines are working well, and all connected with them.—W. METHERELL: Oct. 19.

FEE DONALD.—The antimony level, driven west, is unproductive, and the lode very small at present. The level south of this, driving west, since we have commenced we have driven 8 fathoms, and have had some saving work all the way; we have 25 ewts, of lead from that ground. The end at present is not looking so well, but still it is producing some saving work. The Smidy level, driving west, is producing some good stones of lead, but not to value; this is a very fine-looking lode; by all appearance it is the main lode in the mine. We have 5 tons of lead at surface of the best quality, so you can judge the value of it.—J. MOPFITT: Oct. 14.

GARREG.—I went down the winse this morning below the 40 fm. level; it is now about 5 fms. below the 40; the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and soft clay, with a rib of lead ore about 4 in, wide; and in the bottom we meet with large lumps of lead ore, varying from 50 150 lbs. weight, bedded in the clay. The water is a great deal stronger than it was; we find it increasing daily. I consider the lode at present is worth 16d, per fathom; there is every prospect of this lode increasing as we sink deeper. We are clearing out the west end of the 40, and expect to have all ready for driving westward on Monday morning. I consider the increase of water in the water in the winze very promising for a large body of lead ore in depth.—W. Ransons: Oct. 19.

GAWTON UNITED.—We are engaged cutting through the lode in the 36 fathom level, and so for it is enumerated.

ore in depth.—W. RAMADEN: Oct. 19.

GAWTON UNITED.—We are engaged cutting through the lode in the 36 fathom level, and so far it is composed of capel, spar, mundic, and ore, but hard and trouble-tome for driving through; I believe, however, it will improve as we approach the footwall. The other parts of the mine present no alteration. We have commenced he middle addit level, towards the catern ground, on the course of the lode, which is 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan and quartz, spotted with mundic and ore.—H. Hons-ways, Oct. 31.

of ft. wide, composed of gossan and quarts, spotted with mundle and ore.—II. Honswill. Oct. 18.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—Agreeably with your request, I have inspected the above mine, and find the water in the eastern part of the mine forked to the 66 fm. level, but the levels are not yet cleared to that depth, consequently, the operations are at present, confined to the driving the 56, the 46, and 36 fathom levels eastward from Northey's shaft. The lode in the 56 for the last 10 or 12 fathoms has opened good paying ground and although the lode in the present end is split into two parts, yet each part contains good work for tin, and still opening paying ground. In the 46 the lode is about 15 in. wide, good work it lie ground is easy, which can be opened very fast, and tin ground laid open, which can be taken away very cheap, when sufficiently laid open by winzes, &c. In the 56 the lode is also 15 in. wide, but poor; here I would observe that the 56 is not yet so far east as to take the shoot of in gone down in the bottom of the 46, therefore I have no doubt that when this level is extended east towards the proper point, there will be tin found; I would, therefore, recommend that those three levels be prosecuted with vigour; and the operations be confined to them until such time as the proceeds of the workings in those levels shall enable you to clear and drive the deeper ones; and, according to present appearances, I have no doubt that time is not far distant. The present returns are about 9 or 16 tons of tin per month, chiefly obtained from the backs of former workings, which will soon be increased, from the new ground now being laid open. The mine is well found in machinery, and the dressing-floors in first-rate condition, and now that the burthen of the mine has been borne, in the exection of exensive and efficient machinery, it appears to me that you will soon meet the cost, and I have no doubt more than cost.—R Dewstax.

— I have had a long survey through this mine the last two days, and was never so well peace

more than cost.—R DUNSTAN.

— I have had a long survey through this mine the last two days, and was never so well pleased with the prospects. The lode in the 35, driving east, is greatly improved since you left. The 45 is also looking well. We have holed the rise from the 35 to the 45, and have this level well ventilated. I calculate having 6 fms. to extend the 55 to reach the newly discovered the ground; it is premature to say to what extent this will be found, but at present it appears to be a great and good discovery. We sold last week 5354, worth of the from the refuse of the old workings. I am glad to say that in a short time our new ground will be ripe for exploring, which will afford a satisfactory increase in the returns, and enable me to feel independent of any further assistance from the advienturers.—J. WEBS.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—The Land of the last two days, and was never a support of the satisfactory increase.

vienturers.—J. WERR.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—The lode in the 45 east is producing a small quantity of yellow copper ore. The lode in the 60 west is worth about 91. per fm. for ore. The lode in the stopes over this level is worth about 121, per fathom for ore. The said stopes were let on tribute on Friday lastro 12 men. There is no change to notice in the pitch over the 45 since last report.—G. RICKARD: Oct. 18.

said stopes were let on tribute on Friday last to 12 men. There is no change to notice in the pitch over the 45 since last report.—G. Rickarn: Oct. 18.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The 106 fathom level is driven east by the side of the lode about 10 ims. The ground is rather harder; but in driving we meet with branches leading to the lode, which produce ruch stones of tin, and which are very favourable indications of the character of the lode. The cutting of the plat in the 106 fm. level is progressing satisfactorily, and will be completed in about a month. The shaft is down 7 ft. below the 106 fm. level; it is intended to sink 2 ft. more perpendicularly, and them as soon as the plat is finished to sink on the course of the lode to the 116 fm. level. No.1 winze is down about 8 fathoms; the lode is increasing both in size and quality; as we get down it looks strong and of a lasting character, and is worth at least 251 per fm. The driving of the 106 fm. level is not yet far enough to lessen the water in No. 2 winze, so as to enable us to sink it. You will observe that No. 3 winzes is aunk down upon the clean; and as the clean throws the lode north, it would be useless to sink it deeper at that point. The lode north of the elvan will be worked in the 106 fm. level from No. 2 to the intersection; and when the 106 fm. level has arrived at the junction with the same elvan, a cross-cut will be driven south, to which a winze will be communicated from the 96 fm. level east, south of the side, there is only about 9 ft. driven since our last report. We have just began to take down the lode; it contains some rich stones of fin; it is 3 ft. wide, and worth altygether about 2 ewts, of thin per 106 sacks, and has a very promising appearance. The tribute department is as well as usual; and the regular present quantity of tin will be maintained.—J. PUCKERY; R. Hasocox; E. DUNSKAN; Oct. 18.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 70 fm. level is 1½ ft. wide, producing

will be maintained.—J. Puckey; R. Hancock; E. Dunstan. Oct. 18.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 70 fm. level is 1½ ft. wide, producing tones of ore. The lode in the 60 is 1½ ft. wide, worth 61, per fm. In the 50 we have ut a cross-course, which has disordered the lode. The lode in the wines sinking between the 50 is 2 ft. wide, worth 121, per fm. The lode in the 40 is 1 ft. wide, producing little ore.—J. Daw: Oct. 15.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—Since my last report we have again broken down to lode in Hobler's shaft, which still produces rich stones of copper. There is a branch roughly in from the south of the 40 is 1 ft. wide.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—Since my last report we have again broken down the lode in Hobler's shaft, which still produces rich stones of copper. There is a branch dropping in from the south side of the shaft that will fall into the lode about 2 flax, under the present bottom of shaft, at that point I expect a much greater improvement. We are getting on very stifateority with the whee'-pit at Carkee's, as well as other work. We shall get the aftion the bearings to-morrow, and no time shall be lost in competing the work, so as to resume sinking.—J. Sranco.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The ground in the new shaft is better for sinking, and west, producing load, and letting out a great deal of water, which has nearly drained the 40 cast and west. The stopes in the bottom of the 40 set tarring out a fair quantity of lead, and never looked better; the lode in the 40 east is I ft. wide botted as the state of the stone of the state of the state

the same quantity as in last month in the early part of next week.—J. Roorns.

HATTOR CONSOLS.—In the bottom level we have extended east from the shaft
15 fms., through a lode which will average 2 ft. in width, from which swe, have broken
some good work for tin; the lode is more settled in character, and is more congenital
for the than in the levels above. The ground is now more favourable for driving, and
during the week we have broken some excellent stones of tin. We have driven west
in the bottom level 20 fathoms; the lode is of the same size and character as in the
eastern level. We have broken some good work from this level also during the past
work. We have a good lode in the winze sinking below the adit level, to the 10 fm.
level; as soon as this winze is holed we shall be able to set more tribute pitches in
the castern part of the mine. The tribute pitches are looking very well; the men
are getting wages, and are working with spirit. Our stamps are not doing much,
owing to the scarcity of water, and, in consequence, we have a reserve of tincton,
amounting to upwards of 120 tons, which will be stamped and dressed as soon as we
have sufficient water.—J. Browning: Oct. 16.

HAWKMOOR.—In the 30 east we have this day commenced taking down the lode, which looks well, it has a leader of good ore its ins. wide; we have not yet reached the north wall of the lode. The stope in the back of the 30, east and west, are still productive. We have set the 20 fm. level to drive east on the lode the day, to add work. We set this bargain to get up as much ore as possible against the next sampling. The breakage of our creak has thrown us back in our returns this month; we expect, however, to sample from 30 to 40 tons of good ore, and the prospect in the 30, driving in entire ground, is encouraging.—J. Kernicz; J. Rugarase; Oct. 16c; the lode is 1 ft. wide, very kindly, and producing saving work for tin. The ground still continues favourable for sinking, and the water tolerably easy. As yet we have the greatest part of our lift on the mine, and expect the rest very shorily. We have our stamps are akes and frames in their places, and are getting on with the rest of the work for the stamps as fast as we can.—G. T. TRURKS; Oct. 17.

HENNOCK.—Palk's engine-shaft will be completed to the adil lovel within a few days, when we shall commence driving west to cut the barytes lode, and also to cut the plat, the ground being assy for exploring. The ground being days for the plat, the ground being assy for exploring. The ground being days of the distribution of 3 fins. within this last week, we shall push on this ground by the side of the lode, in the 30 south the lode is improving, showing good spots of lead, and the ground easy for driving. In the same level, in the cross-cut east, towards the barytes lode, the ground is all the harder, having ground spots of lead. All our machinery is in first-rate working order, and doing well.—H. Ruckars. Oct. 14.

HILL Bill DGE CONSOLS.—I stated in my last report that we were breaking some close of grey and yellow copper in the shaft inking on Wheat Jewel lode. I now beg to inform you that it is granually improving as we go down. There is no material alteration to notice

appearances the sampling for October will be greatly increased to that of September. We are preparing the round buddles for washing the slimes, and they will be erected as soon as we receive the bevil-wheels from the foundry.—W. Barnatt: Oct. 18.

KELLY BRAY.—Kelly Bray shaft is being sank is fine. 2 ft. below the 80; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, and copper ore—eaving work. The ground in the shaft is a little softer, and more favourable for sinking. The lode in the 80 east is 1 ft. wide, composed of quarty, mundle, capel, and good stones of copper ore; we anticipate an improvement in this end shortly. The eastern tribute pitch in back of the 80 has much improved during the past week. The other two pitches continue to yield fair quantities of ore, and the men are earning fair wages in their respective tributes. The lode in the 70 east is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, and mundle, interspersed with copper ore.—T. Woolcock; S. Janus: Oct. 16.

LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—In Jessic's shaft, we have during the past week intersected some flat branches of spar, spotted with mundle, which made it rather slow for sinking, but the ground in the bottom is looking a little more favourable. In the 40, both cast and west, there is no material alteration since last report. The tributers are working with good spirits, and getting wages.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—Since my last we have cut through the lode in the 30; it is 5 ft. wide, yielding fair quality tinstuff, far better than it was in the level above; we think we have still more tin further north, and, therefore, we shall drive 6 or 8 ft. further: we are forcing this with all speed. We have suspended the 20 west for the present, and have put two of the men employed there with four others in the bottom of the 30, where we shall commence driving east and west as soon as we have room to do so. In the shalt sinking over Jewell's winze the ground is favourable. When we cut the lode east of the flookan we may expect more water; I shall, therefore, up a shall

case, and prepare for putting down the lift, and make secure to the deep adit, as per contract, at 121. The 30 to trive north 1 fm. The 20 weet, on Goods' lodg, to drive by two men and one boy, 4 fms. or the month, at 30s., the same level east to drive by two men and one boy, 4 fms. or the month, at 30s., the same level east to drive by two men and one boy, 4 fms. or the month, at 30s., the same level east to drive by two men and one boy, 4 fms. or the month, at 30s., the same level east to drive by two men and one boy, 4 fms. or the month, at 30s., the same level east to drive by two men and one boy, 4 fms. or the month of the drive of the drive

LEWIS.—Since my last the sumpmen have completed their bargain, cutting down the engine-shaft to the 100 fm. level, and are now preparing the same below that level, and to cut the distern plat preparatory to fixing a 30 fm. plunger-lift of larger size for the new engine. The south lode in the 100, east from engine-shafts is 18 in. wide, worth 15t, per fm.; the north lode in the 100, east from manafag is 18 in. wide, worth 10t, per fm. This lode in the 30, east from the standard side in the 100 per strength of the 100 per strength

considered a very valuable discovery, and will, I hope, had to the working of other nines also in this neighbourhood, the prospects of which are not surpassed in any nining locality in this country. Our water-wheel is being put together fit fast as possible; the flat rods are being got on with; and without troubling you with details as to the other portion of the works, I may say they are proceeding very satisfac-ority.—JORFE RICHARD: Oct. 18.

tority.—Jospie Richard: Oct. 18.

MICHELL.—The south end of the north and south lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of linne, clay, and gossan, with lumps of lead we is the lode; the back of this lode is looking rather promising, it is at present worth 16t, per fm. for lead ore, I expect in 16 fathoms more driving to the south we shall intersect the cast and west lode running through the Pen-y-Gelli sett, when this is uset with we hope to meet with a large deposit of ere. I expect we shall be able to sample 6 tons of lead ore on the 26th inst.—W. Ramsden: Oct. 18.

this lode is locking rather promising, it is at present warm us, get 110. 107 Asia ore, if expect in to fathrons more driving to this south we shall netwer the east and west lode running through the Ferny-Qeili sett, when this is met with a large deposit of ore. I expect we shall be able to sample it own of feat ore on the 26th inst.—W. Ramburs: Oct. 10.

MOLLAND.—The lode in the 25 fm. level east has improved a little during the past week; it is now 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore. In the wines sinking below this level the lode is still arrep and hard, worth at present about 36, per fathom. In the 25 fm. level east the lode is still poor and disordered, the stopes of the black of the lock of the company of the

ore.—A. PRYOR: Oct. 18.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY (QUITINIOUS).—The cross-cut in the 25 is extended west 7/6 fms. towards the western lode. The cross-cut is the 13 is extended 25 fms. eastward towards the quarry lode. The lode in the 13, north of the shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing 9 cwts, of lead ore per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of lead. The stopes are producing much as usual.—Henser Hodge; Oct. 19.

wide, producing 9 cwts, of lead ore per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of lead. The stopes are producing much as usual.—HENST Hodder, Oct. 19.

OKEL TOR.—The ground in the engine-shaft continues favourable for sinking, with every appearance of improving; the shaft by the end of the week will be 5 fm. below the 20. The shaft is going down in a beautiful stratum of ground. In the 20 cross-cut south to the copper loads the water is increasing, but the ground is rather harder for driving. The branches of spar contails copper and lead. The masons to-day complete the sump-house for the shaftmen.—W. B. Collom.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—The ground in the engine-shaft is more favourable than it has been for some time past; we are now making good progress in sinking. The lode in the end, driving south from the old bottoms, is still large, and is producing good saving work. The lode in the back of the 27 fm. level is not looking quite so well as when last reported, but still producing good antimony ore. We have also a good lode in the bottom of this level, which we expect shortly to cut in the end driving south from the old bottoms. In the stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level we have not broken down any lode for the past week; the stope in the bottom of this level is producing good ore. The 20 fathom end, driving south, is without alteration.—Wheal Romas: We have completed fixing the air machine and pipes, and the men are preparing to sink on the copper lode. The lode is still without alteration.—Wheal Romes : The men are still cutting ground for the bob and securing the shaft. The dressing department as last reported on.—R. H. Vivian; 8. Kaar: Oct. 19.

ORSEDD.—The engine-shaft is now wunk? This, below the 40 fm. level, the lode is 18 in, wide, composed of carbonate of lime, clay, and producing good lumps of lead, with good ground for sinking, and very congenial for lead. The lode in the 40 fm. level, driving cast of engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, 1 foot of which produces good lead,

increase of water in the shaft. We have many tons of lead upon surface to dress, and are still increasing.—W. RAMSDEN: Oct. 19.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—At Pembroke, in the 90 cross-cut, we have no alteration. In the 80, on No. 3, the lode is 1 ft. wide. At Reid's shaft, in the 90, west, on No. 23, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with ore throughout. In the 90, east the lode is small. In the 80 west, on No. 23, the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore, but is disordered by a slide. In the 80, east of Hunter's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, In the 80, north of Clark's, on No. 25, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore.—East Crinnis: In the 122 west we have communicated the winze with the level, and find the lode to be about 7 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In the east end in same level we are driving under the lode. In the 112 cast, on No. 10 lode, we have no algoration; in the west end of this level, we are also driving by the side of the lode. In the 112 cast, on No. 11, the lode is about 15 in. wide, with good stones of ore. The ground both in the East Crinnis and Reid's engine-shaft, continues lavourable—1. LYLE: Oct. 17.

PENLLYNE COURT.—We have driven 2 fms. on the end of No. 2 level; it 19.

PENLLYNE COURT.—We have driven 2 fms. on the end of No. 2 level; it is omposed of carbonate of lime, spar, barytes, limestone, and some small strings of ead ore, but not so rich as last reported. I have this day set the cutting of sumpend, at 71; the ground being very stiff, it will take seven or eight days hard work o complete it.—J. GRIFFITUS: Oct. 19.

to complete it.—J. GRIFFITHS: Oct. 19.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—The 50 fm. level east has been driven, in the past week, 6 ft.; lode in the present end small. We consider, from the water issuing from the north ground, that there is another part of the lode to the north; we have directed the men to drive in search of it, and which we hope to report next week; west in the same level the end has not been driven the past week, the tributers being engaged in stoping the back. The 40 cast has been driven 7 ft.; lode 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of tin. The cross-cut north has been driven 6 feet, ground favourable for driving. The tribute pitches are looking favourable.—J. RICHARDS; P. GUNDRY: Oct. 18.

PONTERWYD.—The lode is the 42 cast of the grow- nut at the western engine-

cross-cut north has been driven 6 feet, ground favourable for driving. The tribute pitches are looking favourable—J. Richans; P. Guvnan: Oct. 18.

PONTERWYD.—The lode in the 2t. east of the cross-cut at the western engine-shaft, is large; it is now cut into the north side for 15 ft., the whole width of which is composed of spar, blende, carbonate of lime, gossan, and spotted throughout with lead ore; the lode is not cut through to its full width; we have out into this lode 15 in. on the south side, whileh is producing fine stones of lead ore. This cross-out is 5 fms. behind the present end; at this point the lode is of a most promising character, a fine mixture of lead ore, and from present prospects, will yield a large quantity of ore in depth. The engine-shaft is in a good course of sinking, and the middle engine-shaft is cased, or divided, to the bottom, or 22 fm. level. We are now catting a plat, and when complete shall resume sinking this shaft to the 34. The lode in the addit level, driving west from the eastern part of the mine, is very large, and we have level, driving west from the eastern part of the mine, is very large, and we have level, driving west from the eastern part of the mine, is very large, and we have level, driving west from the eastern part of the mine, is very large, and we have level, driving the week a great demand for shares in this mine has been made, from the fact of its being adjoining the Cefn Brwyno, and containing the same lodes, which will be opened in the various levels in this mine, and having already a coarse of ore 1 ft. wide, within 12 ft. of the surface.—T. FULLER,
PREGNANT CONSOLS.—We have been for the last month driving in a hard crust of ground, and are daily in expectation of cutting some lode; this day we were all of opinion of fast approaching one, as the base is a little sulphury. We have got the fun for the air. The air-nipes will be made in a few days, and fixed next week; this would have been done before, but timber could not be got for the purpose—Imean fine e

mean fine enough.—W. GRIEVES: Oct. 19.

QUINTRELL DOWNS.—I think n portable engine, of the size that Mr. Mathews mentioned, would be exceedingly well for the above mine, to try down the backs of the lodes 20 fms. deep, as our addt is so very shallow. I should really like to see one at this mine, to try down the Nos. 1 and 2 lodes discovered; I believe it will make a good trial of them, and I think the No. 2 lode will make it that death a very good one; it is the strongest lode I ever saw in this neighbourhood at the depth; the lose

1.7 fest wide, with spots of copper and ised, josis, and the gouant: really, these looks of well by of fries. The sate week, shrows north, below the same as hed resulted with the property of the same as hed resulted to the sam

engine-shaft, at 12s. in 11; No. 5, set to two men in the back of the 70, east of engine-shaft, at 12s. in 11.

TREMOLLETT DOWN.—The lode in No. 4 level, going south, is about 3 ft. wide, with a leader of shooks on on the east side about 5 in. wide; the lode is principally composed of quartz and mundle, with occasional spots of lead and copper ore. The ground in the cross-cut west is without alteration. We have intersected some branches in driving the last 2 fns. I think we are getting into a more mineralised country by diving west. The air is very dead in these levels.—J. Richards; Oct. 14.

TREWETHA.—The engine-shaft is sunk 12 fms. 4 feet below the 30 fm. level, and have 2 feet more to sink, which I expect to accomplish, so as to commence cutting bears holes, distern-plat, &c., next week. In the 30, north end, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 101 per fm., where the ground has been more favourable since last report, now set at 44, 10s. per fm. The stopes are without any material change. The ramping engine-house is up, with roof put on, and the engineers have this day commence dearing in the engine. We are getting on with all other surface works as 2st as possible, and are progressing satisfactorily for sampling the 23 tons at the end of this month.—W. Rows: Oct. 18.

ULPHA UNITED.—On Saturday last we set the following bargains: The 10 fm. is velicated to drive east, at 25. 10s. per fathom; this lode is 3 feet wide, spotuted with ore throughout, and a very kindly appearance. The stopes in the back of the adit set, at 22 per fathom; this lode is 1 feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. We have communicated the rise through the shallow adit, and hope to increase the west of wince, la 14 in, wide, worth 31, per fathom for copper ore. The ground in the north cross-cut is more favourable for driving than it has been, and act at 31, per fathom, 2 fathoms extent.—We shall sample 45 tons of ore on the 19th, 15 tons of which we have broken this month. The mine has never looked so well as at present.—

Other tranc

WEST BASET.—North Locks: The 64 ftm. lived east continuous much the manes of the spirit to doi: 17 to 18 of and 18 ftm. lived its indirect, worth. I tone of a few ftm. ftm. 18 ftm. of 18 ftm. lived and 18 ftm. 18 f

spare for sinking in than in the killas, but I think it is likely to leave the shaft again shortly.—Oct. 14.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—The engine-shaft is sunk to the 60 fm. level, and the sumpmen are engaged cutting plat and fixing bearers and cistern. Guskus lode in this level is 2 ft. wide, producing last priced stamping work. Guskus lode in the 50 fm. level, west from engine-shaft, is 11/5, ft. wide, producing low priced stamping work. The lode in the winze sinking from the 60 to this level is much improved, worth 200, per 1m. for tin. The lode in the 40, east from engine-shaft, is 1 floot wide, producing stones of tin. In the 30, cast from engine-shaft, is 1 floot wide, producing stones of tin. In the 30, cast from Prancis's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 100, per fm. for tin. In the 10, west from said shaft, the lode is 6 fn. wide, producing stones of tin and copper ore. Stainshy's lode, in the 10 fm. level, west from Stainsby's shaft, is 10 in. wide, worth 51, per fm. for copper ore. The prospects of this mine, I am glad to say, are far more encouraging than they have been for the last six months. We have, during the last 12 months, of the 12 m; stoped, 212 fms. 5 ft. 5 in. Number of persons employed underground,

| 61: at surface, usin, women, and children, 69; making an aggregate of 181.—Jaxes |
| Rese: Ost: 17. |
| WHEAL HARRIETT.—The shaft is sunk to the depth of 74 fms. below the salit |
| servir, and silbough the grantic rock is evidently improved in the botton of the mine, |
| sejection of the street of the property of

WHEAL SANSON.—The ground in Millicent's shaft appears to be a little softer, and I think it will continue so to the intersection of the lode. The water is, atil very fast.—J. Spanso.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—The lode in the 23 fm. level east is about 3 feet wide, producing large quantities of mundie, prian, and peach, with small stones of yellow ore; altogether a very fine looking lode, and easy for exeavation. We have commenced to get out the water, and I trust we shall soon be able to resume the driving of the 3 gross-scut north, which must be within a few free of the wheel-pit lode.—A. Baax.

WHEAL TEHIOY.—Yesterday being our menthly setting on the tutwork bargains, I beg to hand you the following:—The diagonal shaft; lode in two parts, with little ore; set at 22. 15s. per fm. to two men. The 70 is driven east 5 fms., lode 1½ ft. wide.—poor; in offering a price per fathom it was refused, and not having above 12 fms. to drive east before reaching the boundary shaft, we did not deem it necessary to alter the price offired, and have suspended it for the present. In the 60, west from diagonal shaft, is poor; set at 32. per fm. to four men. In the 30, driving east four western shaft, also lost is east officed, and will turn out 1 ton of ore per fm.; set at 67. for fm. to four ense. In the 30, driving east four western shaft, whe lode is 2 feet wide, and will turn out 1 ton of ore per fm.; set at 60. for per fm. to four men. In the 30, driving east four western shaft, we have commenced from the product of the state of the st

In of of ave 18.

ie is lend ode, riw, rivthe 36, s. of cost, will take cast-g the with we us fore, do a orsede is

lode lode l the and f the large lteraeast, trong great tum; James , will

of the nall be to say l; the noot of ng run cent. ich we 52 fm. tended 25 fms. s 2 feet t wide, HENRY

inking, e 5 fms. e the 20 e rather sons to-

bottom hout al-ration.— and the teration.— he shaft.— tt. 19.— ne lode is of lead, se 40 fm.— ood lead, his level, art is 2 ft., a soom as te, which is 18 in. t, we have in the 90, at the lode eas of ore, level, and ee east end ee, we have of the lode. The urable.—J.

level; it fa week, 6 ft.; a the north the men to me level the stoping the of tin. The The tribute

gobaracter, quantity of didle engine-ting a plat, e in the adit, and we have peet a great made, from lodes, which ourse of ore

g in a hard day we were We have got next week; purpose—I

Mr. Mathews the backs of ke to see one will make a a very good pth; the lode

WHEAL ZION.—The lode in the engine-shaft has improved in the past week, now reducing some beautiful stones of ore; the appearance of the lode is exceedingly pro-ising. In the 60 fm. level cast and west, and the 50 east, we have no alterations to poort on. We are putting in air-pipes to force air; into the three cress-cuts south, by hich we shall cut the lode much sooner.—J. Bray: Oct. 18,

near we shall cut use lode muca sooner.—J. Baay: Oct. 18, WOOD MINE.—The engine-house is up, and the carpointers have almost complete se roof. The masons will complete the stack this week, if the weather permits. The en are progressing with the south shart; the lode is preducing some good slones e at the present depth, and bids fair for large quantities.—S. Cock: Oct. 11.

FOREIGN MINES.

LTEN MINING				Copper.
Raipas		43 maritimi 8	**********	3.36
Old Mine		10 5		7100 1 100
United Mines	****************	10 peter-bener 7	**********	0.70
Michell's	****************	2 6		0.13 19814
Total	Tone I	0.0		11.18

Missing Report from August 21 to September 5.

Raipas.—The stope under the 30, on Labouchere's lode, continues to yield equally good and profitable returns, with very observing to select on the them of the stock of from this working is still regular and productive. In other parts of the mine there is no change to note. The produce has increased both in quantity and quality.

Old Miss.—The lode in the east level continues regular and yields good work. The shallow add stope returns about 4 tons of ore per Im., and looks promising. The lode in the wine still gots smaller, and, having intersected the side, we do not anticipate any favourable change in the piece of ground we have to sink between this place and the tramroad level. There is no material change in the tramroad level since my last. There is no material change in the tramroad level since my last. There is no material change in the tramroad level since my last.

United Misses.—The lode in Woodfail's level is still poor, and the ground rather hard for driving. The pitches are looking teberably well.

Misself's.—In the shallow adit working the lode continues about the same size, with a promising appearance. The lode in the new adit is about 9 in. wide, it is more spotted with ore than for many fathous pass, and, on the whole, looks more kindly.

Raipas.—Continues equally good, and the grenzal appearance of the lode is still cheering, but we have laterly been thought with water, much more than formerly; we, however, hope that this impediment to our progress will not be felt when the winter fairly sets in, and the ground becomes frozen. The tribute returns, althought small, are still satisfactory.

Old Miss.—The western stopes are a little inspeaved, and now turn out about 3½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the marmond level increases a little in-size, but the lode is still unsettled; we hope, however, to see a change for the better shortly. The pitches call for no remark.

Michell's.—We have still a small lode in the new adit, which looks much the sains last

LA FORTUNA MINING COMPANY 100

LA FORTUNA MINING COMPANY—
Linares, Oct. 11.—At Canada Inoon, we still continue sinking Addis's and O'Shea's
hafts, and are proceeding with fixing the engine—the cylinder is in its place. At
os Salidos, the engine-shaft is down to water level. Brown's and Morris's whimhafts are walled up, and we shall proceed with sinking them, drawing the water by
he whims, and thus get down with our shafts as far as practicable before the engine
and be erected. Our smelting and loading for the shipping port have proceeded reularly, and we are advancing with our new smelting works.—H. Tsomas.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION :-

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—
Gongo Soco, Sept. 1.—At Cata Funda, the cascalho, up to this moment, has not been productive. The jacotings, referred to some months past, has at length here intersected by the level driving from the bottom of the shaft, upon which extensive trials will be commenced forthwith. The middle section of the mine, and cascalhe excavation, have presented no alteration worthy of remark during the month. I beg to faraish a note of the returns from the different stamps since my last:—Goldamid's, 11b. 0cs. 15 dwts.; Cata Fanda, 3 ocs. 15 dwts.; Walker's, 21bs. 2 ocs.; Joinvilley, 11b. 8 ocs. 15 dwts.; Cata Fanda, 3 ocs. 15 dwts.; tubs, and increase, 9 ocs. 12 dwts.; total, 6 ibs. 10 ocs. 12 dwts.; total, 6 ibs. 10 ocs. 12 dwts.; total, 6 ibs. 10 ocs. 10 ibs. 7 ocs. in charge of Nicholss Viving, to be delivered to the agency of the association, at Rio de Janiero, for transmission to England.

NATIONAL BRAZELIAN ANNESSE.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION :-

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Cleases, Aug. 31.—I am glad to say the ground in the eastern end is softer to bors, and the samples obtained very encouraging. At this point we have driven I fm. 5 ft. during the month, leaving about 2 fms. to drive before we reach the rich stratum apon which we were working when the crush took place.—Cuishs: Our neighbours here are taking out stone which is giving 3 oltawas a ton. An immense quantity of this exists, not only in their but in our ground. If only the deep adit was driven, and the mine drained, Cuisba might then be worked on a proper scale. Every facility of access from the orte of the stamps would also be afforded by driving this adit. Namerous stamps might be built, for which there is plenty of water, and a large force employed, say up to 1000; when it is thought, by good judges, that Cuisba might turn out as profitable as the St. John del Rey. Produce for the month, Mks. 1 7 0 2.

ST. JOHN DPI DPY MINING COMPANY.

out as profitable as the St. John del Rey. Produce for the month, Mks. 1 7 0 2.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY:—

Morro Felho, Aug. 31.—Gold extracted to date, 20,766 oits., from 1161-65 cubic feet of sand, result of 21 days' stamping, yielding 17-72 oits. per cubic foot, and from 4811-2 tons of stone = 431 oits. per ton. Stamps working 21 days average 127-91 heads, and 129 heads average 20-82 days. The separation of three heads of Lyon stamps has still continued to be employed on the experiment of the roasted stone. The stone, it will be observed, has yielded more gold per ton. The experiment is not completel; but as far as ean he seen it dues not promise to turn out more favourable than the former one. The supply of stone has been sufficient to allow 130 tons of killas to be thrown out; while only about 9 tons have been brought in from the old refuse heap. This is the effect of the large number of free natives that are employed in the mine, averaging since February last about 130 daily; while during 1855 the average was only about 127.

WILLIPERD. CIPRAT CONSOLIDATED MINES.

WILDBERG GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINES :-

Wildberg, Oct. 13—WEST, Minz.—The lode driving east from Blumengang sink will produce 11½ tons per fm. of silver-lead ore; the stopes 12½ tons per fm. The lode driving east from the south cross-cut in the deep adit level is 8 ft. wide, and will produce for its whole width 3½ tons per fm. We are driving a level on the leader part of the lode, which will produce 2 tons per fm.

produce for its whole width 3% tons per fin. We are driving a level on the leader part of the lode, which will produce 2 tons per fin.

Earl Mirri.—The Weitung stopes, in the birck of the 20 fin, level, east of Michael's shaft, will turn out 4% tons per fin. The Unverhoftesglock lode, in driving rast, will produce 4% tons per fin. The Unverhoftesglock lode, in driving rast, will produce 4% tons per fin. The univerhoftesglock lode, in driving rast, will produce 4% tons per fin. Carner's engine-shaft is sunk 28 fms. 4 ft. from surface; the bottom is in crashed ground, which requires care-ful timbering. Strings of lead are beginning to show themselses in the skipss, and we are probably near some branch of a lode. The surface works are going on well. The engine-house is up to the level of the spring beams, and will be ready for the engine as soon as it arrives. The smith's shop is ready for slatting; and the carpenter's about the sundance of the string of th

. With the last MINING JOURNAL was given a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains,—Reform in our Metallurgical Processes, so as to Render all Products Available; Mineral Wealth of the United States; Great Crinnis Copper Mining Company; Mr. N. Ennor's Views on the Igneons Theory, and the Earth's Natural Laws; Mr. Charles Thomas on Mining in Cornwall and Devon; Vieille Montagne Zinc Mining Company; Mining in North America; the British Association; Smokeless Furnace, and Economy; Safety Carriages for Railways; New Great Railway Projects, &c.

MENGEARNE AND TREGUNSTIC MINES, NEAR WHEAL LOVEL, IN THE PARISH OF WENDRON.—TO HE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUGTION, on Weinesday, the 1st day of November mext, at Three o'clock r.w., at the Royal Hotel, Trunc, in One Lot, the LEASE of the above valuable MINES, together with all the MATERIALS thereon, comprising an excellent WATER.—WHEAL, WHIMS, LADDERS, SMITH'S BELLOWS, ANYLLS, &c.

The mines may be inspected any day prior to the sale; and farther particulars known by applying to Capit Michael. Martys, Holston; or to the agent on the mine.

Dated Oct, 15, 1854.

MINES AND MINING-SECOND SERIES .- No. IV.

MINES AND MINING—SECOND SERIES.—No. IV.

We was normed to be borne when they proceed from unforceseen circumstances and bad speculations, but they become almost intolerable when they grise from other men's deceptions to effect their own prosperity. In this country gambling in shares has been the sin of the age. Under the plausible forms of companies, whether as joint-stock or the Cost-book System, with flourishing prospectuses, more moticy his changed hands, more fortunes been ruined, more families impoverished or grievously orippled, more homes rendered desolate, than in all the gambling houses of London and Paris put together.

It is notorious that the majority of such companies is formed and brought into existence by speculators, for their own advantages; hence, the greater necessity of watching closely their proceedings, and preventing their carriving on wholesale abuses. But, fortunately for the promoters of these companies, there are thousands of persons who will invest, and who will not only believe in anything the parties may choose to assert periodically, but also will allow themselves to be deprived of all their means without endeavouring to correct these ovils, or attempting to defend their rights. In ordinary commercial transections we generally find Englishmen shrewd enough, exercising their judgment, and taking care of their individual interest without any heaitation. If an agent happens to err in his duties, or misapply the means left in his charge, he is soon called to account: but the wholesale errors, mismanagements, and improper application of the funds left in charge of the managers of companies appear apparently quite different things, and are to be corrected only by accidental circumstances, or, perhaps, by individual efforts.

Whilst such feelings, indiscretion, and apathy exist amongst those who invest their money in these speculations, the same system of wholesale gambling, at the expense of the credulity of the public, will continue. Therefore, the shareholders who so loudly complain o

projects are founded, the fitness and honest intentions of the promoters, and ensuring the periodical examination of their whole proceedings by authority, it would soon put a stop to the present disreputable system, and many good and substantial undertakings would be taken in hand and well supported by the capitalists of the kingdom, if carried on by honest and efficient men of business.

There are many excellent opportunities at this moment in the United Kingdom where capitalists might invest with safety, with fair prespects of remunerative results to themselves, as well as render great benefit to the country, by developing new collieries, iron ores, slate quarries, &c., but the very name of a company is sufficient to keep them away. Had it not been for the few honourable exceptions, it might be supposed that it was not possible to carry on any mining speculation by means of London companies. So much inefficiency, deception, and want of due attention to the shareholders' interests have been shown during the late gold mining speculations, and the whole minds of the directors have been absorbed in the movements of the share market, as to render it almost hopeless to expect any movements of the share market, as to render it almost hopeless to expect any good from such public companies. Let us hope that the shareholders will unite together and put a stop to such parties, and avoid them in future.

ALTARNUN CONSOLS.—A very rich discovery of tin ores has been recently made in this mine in the 20 fm. level driving west. The lode is 3 ft. wide; and if appears to be getting larger in the bottom of the level, and richer; however, it is estimated that at present the lode is worth 2001. per fm. There are six men employed driving east in this level, the 20; and as soon as they are free from the discovered ground, occasioned by a slide, in all probability the lode will be found equally productive as in the western level. Preparations are now making for sinking on the lode to a 30 fathom level; the stratum is very congenial for mineral; and there is every reason to expect that this will turn out a first-rate tin mine, and that at no distant period good dividends will be declared.

Lineary Manno Contanno, Mr. Cross, the resident director of this

there is every reason to expect that this will turn out a first-rate tin mine, and that at no distant period good dividends will be declared.

LIBRUYX MINING COMPANY.—Mr. Crosse, the resident director of this company's mines in Virginia, having arrived in England, for the purpose of explaining to the shareholders the present position and prospects of the mines, which are most encouraging, the directors invited a number of the principal shareholders, resident in London, to meet Mr. Crosse at the office on Thursday last. The invitation was generally responded to, and resulted in the attendance of a body of very influential gentlemen, holding from 35,000 to 30,000 shares amongst them. A written report from Mr. Crosse was rand by the chairman of the company, and Mr. Crosse binased entered into explanations and details as to the propects of the undertaking, from which it appeared, than when the extra stamps and machinery are got to work, the monthly net' profits will amount to 400!. Mr. Crosse, however, stated that, in his opinion, the average nest profit would turn cut about 500! per month, which would be 6000! on the year, or 10 per cent. on the capital. A long conversation ensued, which terminated in an expression of great satisfaction on the part of the meeting with the report of Mr. Crosse, and in a resolution calling on the board to devise the best means of raising 7000!, to free the mine from debt, and to pay off the loan to the company. As it is imperative that the resident director should return to the mines as soon as possible after the half-yearly meeting, which will be held on the 2d of November next, and take funds with him, the shareholders present agreed to pay 3s, per share, or on the issue of new shares towards that object; and the directors promised to consider that, winterver may be predicted of other mining companies, this company cannot in any sense be considered a failure; and we trust the meeting of Thereday has the will tend to revive the hopes of the shareholders, and general confidence in t

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been dull, and Crystal Palace shares have been wesker, business being done at 2% to 3. The only transaction yesterday, in land shares, was in Scottish Australian Investment, which was done at 1 pm. The closing prices of Australian Agricultural were —46 to 43; Camada, 88 to 163; Netherland's Land, 3% to 1%; North British Australasian, % to %; Peel River, 3% to 4%; South Australian Land, 3% to 10 1% and 18 lead, 18% to 13; Electric Telegraph, 15 to 16; Submarine Telegraph serip, % to 1; ditto, registered, % to 1. In Joint-Stock Banks, a considerable amount of business was done yesterday, although, at prices without material alteration shares changing hands in Australasia at 79% ex. div.; Chartered Bank of Asis, 4%; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 43%; Union of Australia, 60 to 68. The closing prices of Commercial of London were—30 to 3; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 5 to 2% dis.

In Iron and Coal Companies, during the week, there has been complicatively nothing doing. The nominal quotations are as fellows:—British Iron, 7% to 8%; Rhymney, 22 to 24; Ditto, New, 6 to 8; Portland Iron, 2 to 2%; Duston Iron Ore, por to % green; Mount Carbon Coal, 1s. 3d, to 2, 6d, per share.

In Gold Mining Shares, the market continues inactive, and in most in-

In Gold Mining Shares, the market continues inactive, and in most in-stances the prices are merely nominal. Agua Frias were flatter, a few transactions having been effected at §. Nouveau Mondes remain stationary at § to §. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-offi-cial are—London and Virginias Gold and Copper, § to § dis.; Garnett and Moseley, No. Special and Virginia Gold and Copper, N to N dis.; Garnett and Mossley, N to N per share; British Australian Gold, 1-16 to N per share; Golden Mountain, 7-16 to 9-16 per share;

Gold, I-16 to ½ per share; Ademine sond and cold, ½ to ½ per share; British Australian foold, I-16 to ½ per share; British Australian foold, I-16 to ½ per share;

Australia.—The Red Jacket arrived from Melbourne at Liverpool on Sunday, after a passage of 13½ days—being the quickest on record. She brings on freight 44,943½ ozs. of gold-dust, and 23,270 sovereigns, of the total value of showly 200,942′. The Guisting Ster also arrived on Tuesday from Melbourne with 60,000 ozs. of gold, and 12,000 sovereigns, of the value of 252,000′. The Roseberry arrived from Geefong, with 10,300 ozs. of gold, worth 42,000′2—502,042′.

New Sourn Wales —The John Barrow has arrived from Sydney with 6314 ozs. of gold, and 1100 sovereigns, together of the value of about 32,350′.

Wizer Indies.—The Plata has also arrived from the West Indies and Pacific with 119,100′. In specie.

The total activals of gold this week will be found to represent an aggregate value of 653,501′.—being an increase of nearly 162,000′. upon the last week the colonies laden with the pracious metal. Notwithstanding the total importation of gold into this country during a period of 9½ months was 20,720,000′, the diminution during the same period in the stock of builton beilt by the Bank of Engined was 3,310,573′, which is accounted for by the enormous quantity of specie, shiely sovereigns, drawn out for our foreign expeditions, the Turkish loan, Fortural, and for other quarters. We noticed in our last week's Journal the arrival of the Queen of the South at Southampton from Sydney and Melbourne. One of the passengers has brought home the largest magnet resembles a large clinker, covering the pain of the hanf, and averages nearly ¾ in. in thickness. It was dug out just as it appears, about 150 ft. beneath the surface at Balbarat.

Che Mining Market; Brices af Metals, Ores, &t.

that although a semal conspire of the leaf	TAL MARKET, London, Opt. 20, 1854.
, they had upwards of 2000L worth in the	brought to the creek of the prasent secoun
Shouthing and bolts p. 15. B. 1	Quickethymaco-sci.p. lb. 1911 11-2, 00:18
	mor sequ Where herefly meeting,
Old IR wellanged II	Pordign hatte tourness 35 15:0-24:10:0
Best sciented 5000 p. ton 120 0 .0	To arrive
Best scienced duty p. ton 129 0 0 7	Call Months and 1 Paris 1921 and manufacture
Tile let ere behivib se franci 126 de 1611 South American diswarrel 120 de op ba	110st fe bd.; tin sold 15t 14s bd.; arem two months, 13st 15t bd. it was received being const. of the man term in the sold of
south American	Date Back of Direct Hallet C X 10 at 151 Tro Jan 10 at
	English, blocks
• Bars, Weish, in London. 10 0 0-10 2 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 4180 0 0 - brown
	Ditto, Refined mode 121 0:0- und-101
Nail rods Stafford, in London 13 3 0-14 0 0	Straits
Paretison : 18dRtoninos 12 10 0213 0 0	
Bars ditto 12 10 0 13 0 0 Hoops ditts 12 5 0 14 0 0	merchants' bille, and related. = 1551A 11s.
*Sheets, single	IC Charcoal
Pig, No. 1, in Wales 4 15 0- 5 0 0	16 Ooks M. slosen O and of 0od 10.0
Tremings migrate disco.	IX Ditto marie aintique de 13 6 at 16:0
Bars, common, ditto an 8 3 0 8 10 0 Ditto, railway, ditto	Cannda plates p. ton 197015 10 0 hns
ditto, Swedish, in Lond, 13 0 0-14 10 0	ota (In London : 20s. less at the works o ad?
Pir. No. 1, in Clyde_inf. 4 26-4-36	to call another meeting in January, to forth
LEAD,	Patent Yellow Metal Sheath
English Pig #1100000 and 23 10 0-23 10 0	ging (Munta)M.sumall.p. 1b. / Mala
Ditto sheet	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met p.cwt, 2 2 0
Dittored lead	Stirling's Non-lamina. han at married
Ditto white	ting, or Hardened,) - 9 0 0 9 2 0
Spanish, in bond	Surface Balls p. ton) antainte tenm adr
American none,	Stirling's Patent Pagarage bas assayibal
y (Mr. P. Lastre vousoobe chair),	Toughened Pigs Glasge J - 100 F 5 0
Swedish, in kegs., p. ton 17 10 0-18 0 0	RECORD DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP
Ditto, in faggots	Indian Charcoal Pige
English, Spring 23 9 0-24 0 0	in London
. In Liverpool, 5s. to 10s. per ton less.	mine, 5781, 7s, 104. Estimated balance of I
* At the works, is. to is. 6d. per box le	ss. In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.

* In lavergool, is, to les, ser ton less.

At the works, is, to its 6d, per box less. In Liverpool, 6d, per box less.

Remarks.—The demand for metals is but moderate; the market in the fore part of the month was very languid; holders, however, having ovinced much firmness has caused a feeting of confidence amongst buyers, consequently more activity is now displayed. The home trade continues good. Foreign, the demand very unimportant, and orders for the colonist have considerably fallen off.

Coppen.—There is a fair business doing in this metal. The market is somewhat pressed by foreign; several parcels have arrived lately. The sale of ores at Swansea, on the 17th inst., amounted to 1905 tons.

Inon.—During this month there has been very little enquiry for rails, except upon terms of payment usacceptable to makers. Merchants' shipping orders for Welsh bars have much diminished. Our quotations for Staffordshire qualities are repeated, although the turn is rather in favour of buyers. Since our last, Scotch pigs have not varied more than 2s, per ton; an attempt has been made to push up prices, by "calling up warrants," which, however, has had but little influence, and nothing is reported as being done beyond \$2s. 6d.; the market closes with sellers at \$1s. to 31s. 6d. cash, f.o.b. in the Clyde.

Lead.—The market for this metal has been very active, and has still an upward tendency. Sellers of both English and foreign are very firm. Spanish is in good request, at prices rather under our quotations.

Spanish is in good request, at prices rather under our quotations.

Spanish is in good request, at prices rather under our quotations.

Spanish is in good request, at prices rather under our quotations.

Spanish is in good request, at generally expected that not more than about 1000 tons will be shipped previous to the closing of the navigation on the other side.

Tix.—On the 16th inst. the smelters of English tin announced a rise of

other side.

Tin.—On the 16th inst. the smelters of English tin announced a rise of 31. per ton on blocks, bars, and refined. Our market remains very barely supplied. Foreign has advanced in proportion. It is difficult to obtain Straits on the spot, as but little is now in warehouse here; some few parcels are expected to arrive shortly, for which 114t. to 115t. per ton is asked.

Tin-Plates.—Manufacturers are firm at our quotations.

Street.—Sales have been effected on lower terms than those last quoted.

QUICKSTLVER is without any alteration.

GLASGOW, Oer. 19.—Our Pig. iron market has been dull, and for the last two days searcely a transaction worth noting. Prices for mixed numbers are quoted nominally at 51s. 56., No. 1, g. mb. 43s.; No. 3, 59s. 56.; Asnecican brands, 54s. to 55s. The exports from the Clyde last week were—1813 tuns of pigs, value 7373.; 250 tons of cestings, manhinery, 5ars, 2cc, value 25051. From Arienssan—Constwise, 5028 tons of pigs; from Grangemouth, 520 tons of pigs, value 251ss. Our local share market is inactive, and pirices a shade lower. The cheap fares to Edinburgh, and sice evers, eartime, as mentioned in my list; the Caledonian Company seem to have the best of it, as they are carrying an immense number of passengers, where before they carried none. I understand that an eslargement of the station is rendered necessary, and will be commenced immediately. The Edinburgh and disagow Company are doing but a fraction of their former traffic to Edinburgh, and at the very reduced rates the loss must be very conciderable. The prospectus of the new railway to Dunbarton and Helen-burgh, capital 190,0001, seems to be very favour: by received; it is under good asspices, of men locally interested, and to the public it will be a great boon. By the report of the directors of the Decede Railway Company (from Aberdeen to Banchory, towards Baimoval), it seems the first year's traffic has exceeded the parliamentary estimates, in both passenger and goods departments, and a dividend of 5 per cent, per annum has been declared. I have been favoured with a copy of the report of the confeil of the Forth and Clyde Canal Company, to be read at the general half-yearly specify to be held Oct. 25, from which it appears that the free surplus revenue is 54,8607, 15s. 2d., allowing a dividend at the rate of 55, per cent, per annum, amounting to the wind 31,338-1.18, d. l., eaving 34807, l. e. 10d., to be added to the "test," which has now accumulated to 13,524. ls. Bank discounts as before.—W. Jounston, Metal Merchant.

Liverpool., Occ. 19.—The quarterly

which has now accumulated to 13,524. is. Rank discounts as before. W. Jourston, Metal Merchant.

LIVERPOOL, Ocr. 19.—The quarterly meeting of the Iron trade was held at Birmingham this week, and it was resolved that no change in prices be made. This resolution was adhered to by the leading makers, who were off for orders, but many of the smaller minutaturers are not so fortunate, and will give way something. The condition of the trade is considered beathly, stocks being light, and the production moderate. In Scotch Pigs an effort was made by some Glasgow speculators to work the prices up, but it has failed, and the market closes heavily at 8is. 6d. per ten for mixed numbers, t.o.b. at Glasgow. A moderate business is doing in Tin Plates, at former rates. No shange in Lead and Copper.

FARIS.—Although during the weak the sales have not been so numerous, the quantity sold is nearly the same as regards iron; the stock on hand is not only insufficient to meet the demand, but badly assorted, in consequence of the frommaters having to meet directorders. Coke iron manisms its position, the supply being unequal to the demand. They quote—French pigs, 1975, to 200 ft.: Scotch, 2125, to 215 fr. Shreets are the same, but holders are toner disposed to realise, at 48 to 47 ft., for English, and 89 ft, for Vouges. Steel is firen. Copper is sincer without change, the questions being—Rassian, 230 to 230 ft.; English, 315 to 930 ft.; Chilian, 235 ft.; Swedish, 315 to 335 ft. The line lauminated, 330 ft.; Red ditto, 330 mo 355 ft. Tin is about the same as last quoted. There is a greater demand for lead, sthough the prices remain anchanged. Sinc is more in request at the following quotations—Rough, 615; to 62 ft.; Vieille Montagne, 66; Inmitatesi, 75... At St. Dizigr., notwither standing the rise in the price of the raw material, they are selling at lower prices, and have been have been sheep the market flance at in remains at 68 ft., and business is dull from the obstinacy of the purchasers, who seem determined on lower prices.

Misses.—Compared with the two previous weeks, the share market has been rather inactive this week, although enquiries have been made for several shares previously not much in demand; among them, Gonamena, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Edward, North Hingston, East Russell, West Robins, Ornedd, &c. Sortridge Consols, which reached 44.15s., receded after the meeting to 34.15s. to 42.5s., owing to the report that a call would be made for machinery, which, however, was not done. North Robert has been largely dealt in at 304. to 314., but the price not quite so firm at the latter part of the week. West Sortridge ross to 15s., and afterwards vegled to 34.8 the 3.2 state.

been largely dealt in at 30% to 31%, but the price not quite so firm at the latter part of the week. West Sortridge rose to 15s, and afterwards receded to 12s, 8d.; South Tamer, 8%, 72s, 6d. to 90% 2s, and afterwards receded to 12s, 8d.; South Tamer, 8%, 72s, 6d. to 90% 2s, and a good business doing; North Basset, 191. Mary Ann, 36% to 37%; Goramena, 10%, 10s.; Wheal Wrsy, 4% to 4%, 5s.; East Russell, 2% to 2%, 19s. We hear good reports have been resolved from the Port Royal (Jamaica) Mine, but as the directors do not publish them we are unable to give particulars.

At Botallack Mine meeting, on Tucsday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 157%, 2s. 5d.; copper ore soid, 329%, 3s. 5d.; in soid, 121%, 14s. and 17s. 18s. 18s. 18s. 18s. 4d. —By mine cost, 1832, 5s. 2d. 2c.; carriage, 180%, 18s. 3d.; shipping cres, 94, 13s. 10s.; floworthen adventurers on account of engine, 323%, 5s. 5d. Advidend of 3%, per share (1906). yas declared, leaving to the credit of next account, 1678, 3s. 5d. To profit for the two months, July and August, was 190%. 3s. 2d. 3d.; have from last account accounts showed—Balance from bat account account and more chair), the accounts showed—Balance from bat account, 1971, 11s. 5d.; by ore sold, 329%, 5s. 2t. see of engine, 1980, 323264, 18s. 8d.—Aline cost and more chants, bills, 320%, 7s. 3d.; base of engine, 1980, 323264, 18s. 8d.—Aline cost and more chants, bills, 320%, 7s. 3d.; base of engine, 1980, 323264, 18s. 8d.—Aline cost and more chants, bills, 320%, 7s. 3d.; base of engine, 1980, 323264, 18s. 8d.—Aline cost and more chants. bills, 320%, 7s. 3d.; base of share was declared. Capt, Joseph Kemp reported that in the 5s, north end, the look was worth 7d., and at 21l. 5s, per ton.

At Wheal Lee Despencer meeting, on Monday, the accounts for August, and September showed—Balance from last account, 200, 18. 4d.; cres and (6se form).

At Wheal Le Despencer meeting, on Monday, the accounts for August and September showed—Balance from last account, 20., 11s., 4d.; ores sold (less dues), 7., 5s., 1d.; call in August, 12d.—15t., 12s. 11d.—Mine coats for August and September 15t., 6s., 4d.; leaving balance in hand, 1956, 14s. 7d.

returne timated January in Nove ported f inst, we At V counts a
By lubou
chants'
sions, 2f
The estimate of
now in a
driven of
market,
The worl
The proto the sh
Mr. Peet
to 233f.
regular se
pared for
estimated
deposits v
ing of ore
ticulars w
which it Tingle, Board a special of the At Car

tw bei in time for me ealing per in the to cobe in

a be 4784 the to the duck of the 21766 salars 18566 mine A (Mr. share posit propers to the tast 45,000 of the mitted to the to t

priate less ti 2d. pe Janua shareh spectiv ments

on which deposits 4. The portun of secur must be commit forfeith been d themse they m. At t

balance John P At 1 the cha. 1478/. 2 2322/. 4 623/. 11

in the chadiscussion raise a say was in neg amount, p committee sible, to st of thanks of thanks thought before a ceipts before a the At the

it was unas stan mana At Trees a call of 2s. At Crees call of 2s. At Crees a call of 2s. At At Publish At the At th

At Condurrew Mine, togeting, on Tuesday, the arctimate showed—Mine cost, Aug land septimized to It. 19. The cost of the cost, Aug land septimized to It. 19. The cost of the c

of tour-months, ending August, showed—Balance from isstaccount, 649%; costs and merchants' bills, 5624; slate, 3d. =15511, 11s. 3d., -1505(less dues), 277, 2s. 4d.; call in Juno, 720%; kearing a balance due to the purser of 695, 2s. 6d. ... d. call of Maper share was made.

At the Trobeigh Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. B. Carrinthe chaft, this accounts showed a bilshee in divenired the company of 14th, 18s. 2d., and of assets over liabilities, 3006. The engine and materials, which might be sold if the old mine, yes abaptoped, were estimated in 23606, 1st 10d., But it was decided to call another meeting in January, to further discuss the subject. 14 full report will be found elsewhere. In the chart, and the subject is subject to exceed the control of 15th, 18s. 2d., and of 19s. per share was made. It will be seen from our report of 4784, 4s. 2d. A call of 10s, per share was made. It will be seen from our report of the meeting, in another estimpt, that the most promising prospects of future success to the salventurers are held ont in this undertaking, and that there are indications of deciverable and permanency.

At Wheat Uny méeting on Tuesday (Mr. P. L. Hinds in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance lists account, 14574, 10s.; mine cost, three months, 21707, 10s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 14834, 18s. 2d., 10sto dues, 1377, 0s. 10d.; secretary's salary, travelling expenses, &c., &d. 3s. 10d. = 5009, 10s. 10s., 2d.; dis sold, 1856, 9s. 0d.; spare materials, 2f. 12s. dis. = 5001, 18s., 2d.; one locality, of found in another column.

At Curmheistam Mining Company special general moeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Cleman in the chair), a proposition was made on behalf of a gentleman, not a surreholder, to take a sixth part of the stam will be appeared that a similar madulence to the normal materials and surreholder, to take a sixth part of the stam will be pay the sum of 5007, or the deposit of 1s per share, by mainthly insatinents, as the map we have supporprised shares independent of the company. In pursuance o

must be olearly understond by all applicants for the snappropristed shares, that the committee shall have, and they hereby distinctly reserve to themselves, the right of forfeiting all, or so many of such shares, on which the instalinant shall not have been duly paid, as they may deem necessary. The committee further reserve to themselves that right of sulling and tenselvering such forfeited shares in any manner they may be the subject of the subject o small returns for the noted and part of Jameser. Capitals Richinston and Mathereity in Avendment, promother, and part of Jameser. Capitals Richinston and Mathereity in the New York of State of the Capital State of the C

nge, 5 fr.; in is the ma-rith-riors.

t has

Mine,

lance

1. 14.; arriage, adven-balance clared, nonthe,

in the

in the ire sold, ta' bills, se in faeclared.
, and et the back / d ore, at

d Seples

THE MINING JOURNAL.	705
At Great Wheal Yor United Mines, the water is drained to low silt, where a sollar, loaded with rubbish, was put in for safesy, in old misterials. Crease's engine and pitwork are snawering admirably. If are very busy putting in the different parts of the 32 in. eylinder, whis engine. The missons are getting on with Trelaway's engine-house. See engaged collaring and opening surface shafts, fixing footways, &c., to tribute ground on West Yor main lode. Tributers are applying for pitch. Grown lode (a side lode next north of the main lode), but it is necessary the levels and see the lode, which is reported to have been left valuable.	the 32 be- drawing the Mexican and South American, 6 to 7; Postgibaud Silver-Lead, 18 to 16; United drawing the Mexican, 3 to 3/5. The following quotations are merely nominal:—Sue River (of he engineers m, and man- typer share; Metcalfe, 1-16th to 3-16ths per share; Port Royal, 16 to 16 per share; Metcalfe, 1-16th to 3-16ths per share; Port Royal, 16 to 16 per share; Cologne Mining, 16 to 16 per share; New Linares, 3/6 to 16 per share; Iserian, 1/2 dis. To par; San Fernando, 3/6 to 1/2 dis.; Obernhof, 1/2 to 1/2 per share.
the lode is & ft. wide, worth and the holde of the the lode is & ft. wide, worth more than 300 per fm. No. 16 stopes see we fm.; No. 15 stopes, 300, per fm. In No. 17 the lodes are also valuable. Laxey, Wheal Constance, South Tamar, East Tamar, Drigg Marr Ann, Penagoen, Cwanya with, and Cefn the wan, have sold read or Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Calstock United, Loeds and St. At same Consols, Brake Walls, and West Wheal Towan, have sold black it At the Inney Consols, the incline shaft is much improved gard to the second stope of the second and the first pave broken, during the week, some good stones of silver-lead or At West Sortridge Consols, the stamps were to be set to we fit is expected 2007, worth of tin will be sampled in a month. They be peting to cut the Sortridge lode in the western ground. A considerable insprovement has taken place at East Wheal In another column will be found valuable reports on Wheal Mr. James Wolferstan, of the Badford United Mines, and Capt. R. Duns and the second of the second with the prospects of the sett warrant are now in progress, to spice of Mesers. Creasel. According to the report received this week, in the 163, driving from the Holmbush lode towards the Flap-jack garden in the 163, driving from the Holmbush lode towards the Flap-jack and it is level in some 7 or 8 fm. further driving. In the 170, on the 7 the lode looks kettar. In the 110, driving south, there has not yet been any lode, but Capt. Seconde is attill of opinion that there is sincher part the lode looks from the winze below this level the lode is 4 it. wide, yield reper per fm. In the yies betted, but of the 400 nn the Flap-jack lode, the yet do do do the 10 nn the Flap-jack lode, the yet do do of copie or or 1 is expected. The new pitwork is being put in to meet of the second in the control of the progress of the settle of opinion with the progress of the settle of opinion that there is innoter part of the second because the control of the second because the control of the second because the control of the s	ith, Wheal Constance Sold on the 5th October. Wheal Constance Sold on the 5th October. Wheal Constance Sold on the 7th October. South Tamar Sold on the 11th October. Sold on the 12th October. Sold on the 12th October. Sold on the 12th October. Wheal Mary Ann Sold on the 13th October. Wheal Mary Ann Sold on the 13th October. Sold on the 13th October. Sold on the 13th October. Towners. Russell. Crebor, by taxn, of West anniel Sold on the 13th October. Towners. Sold on the 13th October. Sold on the 13th October. In the sold on the 13th October. Sold on the 13th October. Sold on the 17th October. Mines. Sold on the 17th October. Sold on
water, and when the different points are reasoned, to whice appared, there is every a expect that ore ground will be opened up, which will increase the rett alderable amount. The Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company mann states that he had much pleasure in informing the directors that there is a state what he had much pleasure in informing the directors that there is the he ore raised being richer than any hitherto obtained. The Botallack Mine is about to forward a splendid specime or (which was produced at the meeting) to the Great Exhibition at Pa Divident Mines — Alfred Consols, Aligoed Consols, Bedford United, namens of Great Crimins, Hingston Down, North Wheal Basset, Prov. Shouth Tamar, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Tamar Consols, Bedford United, namens of Great Crimins, Hingston Down, North Wheal Sasset, Wheal Mining Company for Ireland, Mining Company of Ireland, Kannara Mining Company for Ireland, Mining Company of Ireland, Kannara Mining Company for Ireland, Mining Company of Ireland, Kannara Mining Company for Ireland, Mining Company of Ireland, Kannara Mining Company, Poligar, Politimer, Sortidge Consols, South Bog, South G. Havis, Great Wheal Harriett, Wheal Langford, Wheal Tehidy, Wh. Trefusis, Wheal Wheal Harriett, Wheal Langford, Wheal Tehidy, Wh. Trefusis, Wheal Wheal Harriett, Wheal Consols, Trannack Consols, Trans-Berrh, Wheal Crebor, Wheal Wheal Harriett, Wheal Langford, Wheal Tehidy, Wh. Trefusis, Wheal Wheal Harriett, Wheal Consols, Kilmine (Donegal), New Wheal Friend Down, West Goginan, West Sortridge, Wheal Edward, Wheal Cili, Wh. The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, who hold to meeting on the 31st inst., have issued their balance-sheet, from the 1st days, 1834. The assets show—Cash balance at bankers, 267sl. Huntley, 31791, djrectors, 20381, bankers, salarice, and sundrier, leaving as balance in favour of company of 10371, 13s. 9d. According to contra 1000 tons of one were raised. The expenditure during the past fornia has amounted to 10.1831, 173, 3d. c of this sum 63144, 9s. 3d	Tricke Walls
in mining expenses, buildings, and stores, and 2324. in machinery; that been absorbed by incidental expenses, such as law charges, &c., &c. The Alten Mining Association have advices to the 19th Seq. The Alten Mining Association have advices to the 19th Seq. The Produce had increased both in quantity and quality. At the Old Mit the east level continues regular, and yields good work. At United Mines they had met with some good stones of ore, but the lode was still The St. John del Rey Mining Company have received as 1st of August. Gold extracted to date, 20,766 cits. from 1101-85 cubit 21 days stamping, 727 dois, per cubic foot, from 4811-2 tons of stone ton. The Lyon stamps had continued to work on reasted stone, but it was not completed. The Imperial Brazilian Mining Association have received as some to the state of the shaft, upon which extensive trial to be commenced. The returns from the several stamps since the amounted to 6 1bs. I was. 12 days, which, with that on hand, ming 18th of August. In the castern end the ground was softer to bore, an obtained were very encouraging. They had but 2 fms. to drive before the second of the statum upon which they were working when the crush to Cuiabs, they were taking out tone which was giving 3 datasaper to the Cuiabs, they were taking out tone which was giving 3 datasaper to the They commenced sinking Taylor's shaft on the 8th August, and had 8th and the Mangust, and had 8th and the Mangust and had 8th and the Mangust, and had 8th and the Mangust and had 8th	No sale of the samples to the date samples to the samples to the date samples to the late samples to the

	ice.	Mince,	Tons.	Price	٥.
Wheal Josiah 3 189 £6	14 6	Holmbush	36	£2 9	-
Wheal Josiah	00 10	West Carudon	94	8 14	
ditto 6	0 6	ditto	92	9 18	- 1
ditto 108 7	1 0		54	7 11	- 1
ditto 102 7	9 6		· 44	4 14	1
ditto 101 0		ditto	38	12 11	1
ditto 99 3	8 6	Hingston Down .		6 5	. 1
ditto 91 6	1 6	ditto	78	7 8	1
	13 6	ditto	77	12 15	
	18 0	ditto	73	6 0	
ditto 1 23 16	17 6	Wheal Arthur	76	4 14	
	18 6	ditto	72	4 11	
ditto 97 7	4 6	ditto	57	7 16	
ditto 96 5	19 6	ditto	27	2 18	
ditto 93 7	2 6	Bedford United	89	8 0	١,
ditto 86 6	1 0	ditto	69	7 0	
ditto 82 6	16 6		61	2 2	
	10 6	Great Sheba Cons	ols 77	3 14	
ditto 75 7	13 0		69	3 6	
	4 6	Wheal Friendship	64		
	11 6	ditto	56		c
ditto 49 2	18 6	Wheal Messer	100		
Wheal Fanny 93 5	5 0	Kelly Bray	59		
ditto 47 5	1 6		31		
	14 6	Wheal Russell	68		
ditto 4 13	0 0	ditto	13	0 0	
	16 0	Wheal Crebor .	68		
ditto 80 2	18 6	North Wheal Rol	bert 60		
ditto 76 3	1 6	Wheal Carpenter			
ditto 75 2	16 0	ditto	11	3 3	
ditto 14 3	2 0		32		
Holmbush	7 6	Wheal Crowndale	B 25		
ditto 64 2	14 0	Gawton United			
ditto 63 10	8 6		5	7 9	
ditto 62 9	14 6	1			•
AT A REPART OF REPRESENTATION OF THE PROPERTY	1200	RODUCE.			
			. 240 0		
Wheal Josiah	176	Gt. Sheba Consol		514 6 1157 8	
Wheal Jesiah Wh. Anna Marin 2031 £12,389		Wheal Friendshi		385 0	
Wheel Panner		Wheal Messer		657 15	
Wheal Fanny)		Kelly Bray	90		
Marke Valley 355 1030	10 0	Wheal Russell		408 16	
				298 10	
West Caradon 322 2827	2 0			420 16	
Hingston Down 307 2492				208 10	
Wheal Arthur 232 1213				49 1	
Bedford United 219 1328	11 6	Gawton United	23	79 5	

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE FURCHARED.

Mines Royal Campany 98 5 6098 5 0

Vivian and Sons 573 5760 18 9

Freeman and Co. 410 2251 12 9

Grenfell and Sons 431 3341 16 6

Sins, Wilyams, Mevill, and Co. 58 2985 11 6

Williams, Foster, and Co. 58 5688 9 9

Royal Manager Sons 58 5610 9 0

Manon and Australian Company 352 2121 7 6

Mason and Elkington 352 2610 9 0

F. Bankart 257 830 2 6

Copper Miners' Company 313 1912 9 9

e Standard £139 7 0.—Average Productorresponding sale last month, 1381. 4s.—Produce

Total 4582 £27,930 3 0

Copper ores for sals on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and pareels.—United Mines, 825—Tresayean, 712—West Wheal Damsel, 313—Fowey Consols, 395—South Caradon, 246—Wh. Comfort, 214—South Crinnis, 180—Cregbraws, 176—Femhroke and East Crinnis, 153—Perran Great Wheal Leisare and Bollena United, 146—South Folges, 114—North Downs, 73—Wheal Busy, 65—Payater's Ore, 19—North Wheal Damsel, 10—Treleigh Consols, 15—Porth Whesi Mary, 11—St. Austeil Consols, 6.—Total, 3547 tons.

Copper Ores for sale on Thursday Nov. 2, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—Wheal Basset, 511—Wheal Scton, 367—North Rosker, 364—Tincroft, 352—South Wheal Frances, 230—North Wheal Crofty, 220—North Pool, 141—Fendarws and St. Aubyn, 24—West Stray Park, 20.—Total, 2239 tons.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Entices to Currespondents.

Sturies and Elements's Shoke Consumer.—Sir: Will the author of the communication on this furnace, in your last Journal, favour me with an explanation, wherein it differs from the deflecting bridge, very long since patented by Rodal: So far I understand the description, the two patents seem identical. Some further information will, therefore, oblige—And Inquirem: Got. 16.

Goap is Longwall Workings.—Sir: I think it is proved that there is a goaf, or partially collapsed space, in longwall workings; that in a fiery colliery gas does accumulate there, and when Mr. D. Landale said "it cannot hold a particle of gas" he made a statement which he cannot substantiate. I do not know who "Newsatle Socthman" is; for aught I know he may be the awest singer who chamited the praises of "Dawvit" to the tune of "The King of the Cannibal Islands," or he may be the verticable "Dawvit" himself; but, if he fasours me with his address, I will be sure to call on him the first time I am north.—D.: Newcastle, Oct. 18.

Goad Minnio.—Sir: It is every evident that the numerous attempts lately made to extract gold by new methods, and the various papers which have been written on the subject of gold formation, &c., by those who have had but little experience on the subject, have created an impression that gold mining and extracting is but "little understood." It is true that many of those who have been attempting to improve the process, or written on the richness of gold quarts veins, could not have vec, and are. I do not wish to depocatations; still, the value of quarts veins were, and are, in the mough to prove the process, or written on the richness of gold quarts veins, could not have vec, and are, in the mough to the vertical process of extracting the gold from them the easiest of any. I do not wish to depocate Mr. M'Arthur's quarts vein; my object is simply to inform him that there is no difficulty writters in soft grating the pold from them the amalgamation works at Santa Ana, and attended to them personally from 1837 to

quarts rice sought to prior worstange, these states that I erected the analysmation works at Santa Ana, and attended to them personally from 1837 to 1842, and, with great exertion underground and on the surface, attending to all the departments myself, from the extraction of the ore to the refining of the silver. I brought that establishment from a miserable, loosing, and ricketty state, to pay its costs, or, at all events, to produce 4000 oxs, of silver at the local oast of \$2300. I left it in a complete working order, and the cost then of the reducing process was only \$21 per ton. Mr. Jenkins evidently is not acquainted with the changes made by public companies; those changes, from amalgamentian to smelting, and size versa, regardless of costs or consequences to the real welfare of, an establishment, have a singular influence at the meeting of shareholders, which is of much more importance than the reputation of agents, or the economy and regularity in earrying on the workings of an establishment.—Evan Horkins: Thurlos-square, Oct. 17.

ing on the workings of an establishment.—EVAN HOPKINS: Theree-guary, Oct. 17.

THE PORT PHILLIP COMPANY.—SIR: The meagre amount of information extracted from the despatches recently received at this company's office, and sent to the public papers for the benefit, it is presumed, of the country shareholders, is really an insuit to them; they are told, to be sure, of two most important facts—viz, that the company's manager hal communicated with the private secretary of the new governor, and that the Government Assay Office was about to be given up. But not a word is said about the financial position of the company in Australia, or how Messrs. Bland and Powles are at present employing the company's capital out there, it seems, too, from a letter inserted in your Notices to Correspondents last week, and signed "A Port Phillip Shareholder," that Messrs. Bland and Powles are in the receipt of handsome salaries, and are both relatives of Mr., John Diston Powles, who is now so well known as a director of mining companies. Here, then, are unkennelled a couple more of the family Hannibal's, provided for and thus nobby offered up by him on the altar of his directorial duties. But despite all this, if the Port Phillip shareholders wish ultimately to avoid the said fate that has befullen the shareholders of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Association, of the Columbian Mining Association, of the old New Granada Company of 1834, of the Zecatecas Company, and ompel the production of vouchers for every shilling of expenditure.—Christoness Richardshows, of Licolin's line: Charles-street, Oct. 18.

"Cyclors" (Truro).—We have received a lengthened communication from our cor-

*Opher Richardson, of Ligooin's-Inn: Charles-street, Oct. 18.

*Cyclops" (Truro).—We have received a lengthened communication from our correspondent, warning the public to be cautious in investing their capital in mining bubbles at home, and suggests a careful perusal of Evan Hopkins's analysis of 300 mines in Devon and Cornwall, which appeared in the Musing Journal of the 30th September. "Cylops" also advises parties before they invest their money to accertain whether the directors, managers, pursers, and secretaries, are men of tried integrity and honest principles.

integrity and nonest principles.

Bellerate of Barytes.—Sir. I would thank any of your correspondents if they would state the price of sulphate of barytes, both in its crude and manufactured state.—Constant Reader: North Britain, Oct. 18.

CONSTANT READER: North Britain, Oct. 18.

Geology and Mineralogy of Ireland.—Siz: It was my intention to have furnishe you with a series of papers treating on the geology and mineralogy of Ireland, bu I regret, after some labour, I have not been able to acquire that knowledge, the result of which it was my desire to have placed before your readers. I had taken notes of those who had gone over the ground before me, and when I availed mysel of the information so acquired I should have been glad to acknowledge the source but I was anxious to have given some notes from personal observation and the result of enquiries. I find this is not to be accomplished, and I sincerely regret tha Ireland does not give that encouragement to the enquire which would most benefit, by the interchange of ideas, and the information conveyed.—H. E.: Mount Allon Templeague, Oct. 18.

WHEAL PROCKEER.—Siz: Will "An Original Shankala".

Wheal Processes.—Siz: Will "An Original Shareholder" in the Wheal Processes communicate his address at Leeds to "C. D.," eare of Messrs. Cohen and Co. brokers, No. 38, Cornhill, when a "Pellow-Sufferer" will at once communicate with him?—Oct. 18.

him?—Oct. 18.

RIGHT TO FORERT SHARES.—Siz: About eighteen months since a mine in Cornwal was brought out in 10,000 shares of 11. each, in 5s. calls; the fourth call I paid about four months since; since then a fifth call has been made of 3s., which I am unabli to pay, and I understand it is certain that there will be another call of 5s. per share I am a bolder of between 400 and 500 shares, all of which I bought at a premium and for the last 100 I was induced to give 27s. 6d. premium, in consequence of sample of mundle having been tried by Berdan's and Perkes's machines, and reported to contain about 3 ozs. of gold to the ton. Now, what I am desirous to know is, whe there or not the directors have power to declare these shares forfeited, not withstanding the 11. per share has been paid by me!—A. W. Z.: Oct. 19.

ther or not the directors have power to declare these shares forfeited, notwithstanding the 1l. per share has been paid by me!—A. W. Z.: Cot. 19.

"Investigator" (Cornhill).—One of the directors has been for some time resident abroad. The shareholders, who subscribed under the idea that the mine was to be conducted on the Coat-book System, if this has not been complied with, we should think, could recover from the directors. How much money would be saved, ear-and trouble avoided, if the public, instead of complaining constantly of directors, would first ascertain whether they were trustworthy or not.

S. H." (Portland-street, Vaunkall, Liverpool).—On the appearance of any scientific invention before the public we are ever anxions to give as early and as correct a description of its mechanical arrangements or chemical properties as we can possibly obtain. Vour communication contains not the slightest information as to how you accomplish the wonderful results to which, for your new machine for raising water, you lay claim. Some scores of hydraulic machines have in the last quarter of a century been patented, which, according to the inventors, were to supersede the principle of the pump, but which have all been consigned to obliviou. Nothing is more easy than to state on paper that your machine "will throw one ton, or one hundred tons, per minute, or more," &c., and "that with 2-horse power it will do the work of 20 on any other principle;" but you must excuse us if we are rather sceptical on these points, without some description of the mechanical details. Let us know the principle on which it is constructed, and our columns are open for a fair discussion of its merits, and stacements of actual facts accomplished in practice.

fair discussion of its merits, and stacements of actual facts accomplished in practice.

The Quest's Palace is Scortaspo.—A "Cornish Miner" informs us that Balmoral is nothing more nor less, when properly interpreted, than a "moral mine," "ball being indicative of a mine, or the name by which it is best known, and "moral being emblematic of the Queen,

"Union is Strength" (Brighton).—We have always urged that the public should untite to assist Mr. Guedalia in his exposures of the gold mining companies. Thine has done single handed, and although the nefarious career of several of them been checked, yet hitherto none of the conoccure have been made to refund the money they have so fraudulently obtained from the public. Combined action is necessary; without it no practical result will be attained. We should desire to see such were the case, but we fear, through the want of some defined end, that promoters of these schemes will not only escape the punishment they so justly merit, but likewise retain the plunder which they have so dishemourably acquired.

"O. S." (Portskewet) is referred to an article in another column, headed "Improvements in Mining Machinery."

"100 Serip" (Brighton).—A report by Capt. Holman was published convents in Mining Machinery."

ments in Mining Machinery."

100 Serip" (Brighton).—A report by Capt. Holman was published some short periosines on the property of the Waller Gold Mining Company; he inspected the mining the month of May last, for a large and influential shareholder. The association has been considered to have all the elements of success; gold has been obtaine from the property, the directors are men of high respectability and character, an a meeting will in all probability be called as soon as the arrangements at the mine.

are completed.

WHIAL PROCETER.—SIR: In answer to the letter in your Journal, signed "Anginal Holder," I beg to cay that, since the meeting alluded to by him, Mr. E wood and myself have been into Corawall, and have had interviews with the mosters on the subject. These parties gave a verbal promise to execute the agment contained in the prospectus. We on a subsequent occasion visited Mr. I of Helston, the lessee of the Terwane part of the mine, and found that the lease been made out in the names of Mesars. Bichards, Dale, and Prockter. These nosme delay in consequence of the bankruptcy of Mr. Prockter; but as meen some decay in consequence of the cankruptcy of Mr. Prockier; but as the other promoters are men of standing and substance, we have no doubt the contract will be carried out by them. Your correspondent says delays are dangerous. If the shareholders wish, we will call a needing at any time to further the object, and hope all who cannot attend will send their proxies.—John Marshall: Horsforth Ital. I seek 18.1. hope all who cannot Hall, Lords, Oct. 19.

hope all who cannot attend will send their proxies.—Jone Marshall: Horsforth Hall, Leeds, Oct. 19.

"Clericas of Torquay" is informed that the number of shares, originally 200,000, was limited by the resolution of the last general meeting to 105,000, working capital, which would make the total share capital 133 3344, and the grantee shares reduced in a similar proportion. By a resolution of a special general meeting, under certain circumstances, the share capital might be increased to 200,000, in which number the certificates are necessarily drawn. For further details we refer our correspondent to the office of the company.

3 J. I." (Hampstead).—After the meeting, held on the 23d May, the representatives of the English shareholders, Messrs, Join Cunninghame and Kenneth Mackensie, attended the general meeting at Paris. The gerant, M. de Grimadili, refused to render any accounts, and on every question the English gentlemen were outvoted. Having no other resource, they summoned the genath before the Tribunal of Commerce: we have not heard whether as yet they have come to my decision. The English shareholders, through their representatives, have taken the best course they could do under present circumstances; but there is every probability that the affairs will not be settled without considerable litigation. The critical aspect of Spain by no means is an encouragement to the shareholders. A political convulsion would, probably, transfer their property to other interest; indeed, it has been reported that parties connected with the Carlists have obtained a grant of the mines, which would be ceded to them. If that faction was dominant, vested interests would not be regarded, as all acts passed since the death of Ferdinand VII. would have to be revised.

GOLD COMPANIES.—The continuation of Mr. H. E. Michel's series of papers, showing how Operations could be Conducted to a Successful Issue, will appear in our rest

staria Gold Mining Company. The directors have invariably refused to afford that chareholders any satisfactory information. The agent has arrived in London fre California, and may be met with at Mr. Ford's, No. 9, Lawrence Pountage he will, no doubt, be enabled to give some account of the present maisting prospects of the company.

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21, 1854.

We this day present to the public the Thousandth Number of the MINING JOURNAL; and, in taking a retrospective view of our labours since their commencement—now a period of 20 years—we feel no slight pleasure and pride, in the consciousness of having been the medium of communicating to the commercial, manufacturing, and mining classes many thousands of carefully elaborated reports of public moetings, and of the progress and advance of mining adventure, both at home and abroad. Our columns have, within that period, supplied a continuous series of original articles upon every department of theoretical and practical scientification bearing generally upon and illustrating the most interesting topics of the day, and have been the means of introducing to notice, and dispassionately reviewing, a vast variety of novel inventions, applicable to every branch of the arts, many of which have proved to be of the highest utility, and are at the present time in full and successful operation. Ability and industry, often otherwise unfriended, have ever found in our Journal kindly and considerate attention; while projects less practicable have been calmly criticised in the spirit of fair play, and suggestions of value, which would otherwise have been permitted to pass unnoticed, have in many instances, through our aid, been turned to useful and profitable account. The extensive circulation which we command, and the numerous scientific, as well as practical men of name, who favour us with their communications, enable us to avail of eminent correspondents on almost every branch of the various departments of knowledge, which fall peculiarly within the sphere which we have prescribed for our course. As public journalists, devoted in a great measure to the mining interest, we have felt it a duty at all times to urge upon the attention of capitalists any novelty or improvement which came under our notice, and which promised to abridge the laborious operations of mining enterprise, or to enable them to be conducted with greater economy. The person desirous of secure and profitable investment, finds in our columns a ready and elaborate index to the courses, in which he will find the fittest opportunities for the exercise of his deliberate judgment, and the best means of arriving at safe and sound conclusions. Our Journal also forms a complete and impartial reord of the adjudications of our high courts on all cases in which ques tions have arisen on the laws of mines, railways, and joint-stock com panies; and, while we have been particularly careful to keep our reader well informed upon all commercial cases of importance as they arise, we also regularly present to them the decisions of the local and inferior courts, on the several questions which in any way affect the classes to whose interests we acknowledge ourselves peculiarly devoted. We have invariably availed of the best sources of information which the proceedings of the Legislature, and the tribunals of the country, have afforded; and we have always been amongst the first to announce any alterations in our judicial system, to which the reforming spirit of the age has given birth. We feel justly proud of the lead we recently took in the discussions on the subject of limited liability in trading associations, having early advanced, and strenuously maintained, the principles so emphatically affirmed by a najority of the House of Commons, in the last session of Parliament.

During the period of our existence, vast changes have taken place, n only in the advance of social improvement and scientific acquirements but in the progress of mineral discovery, and in the development of colonial We have steadily kept pace with the march of events, and have invariably proved amongst the earliest chroniclers of the vast masses of information, statistical, geological, and mineralogical, which the activity and enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race have disclosed in the various quarters of the globe. To the columns of this Journal men of all classes of all countries must refer when in search of information on a variety of scientific and practical subjects; and we consequently witness with satisfaction, in the most popular and admired publications of the day, ample and repeated acknowledgements to the accuracy and industry of the MINING JOURNAL

We have thus referred to our past career in no idle spirit of vanity but the assistance which, we flatter ourselves, we have hitherto afforded to the successful progress of practical and scientific mining, is the best earnest of the future, and the public may rest assured that our strenuous efforts shall be zealously and assiduously exerted to uphold the position which we have laboriously but henourably attained.

We this day resume our review of the papers read at the recent meeting of the British Association, held at Liverpool, which related to mechanical, mineralogical, or mining science. A number of highly interesting papers were discussed in the several sections devoted to mathematical and physical science, chemistry, and goology, which, while exhibiting the spirit of philosophic enquiry, and highly illustrative of many theoretical questions, would not, perhaps, be sufficiently practical for our columns. We, therefore, leave them to those journals exclusively devoted to scientific subjects, and select those from which utilitarian results can be deduced, or are likely to arise.

tific subjects, and select those from which utilitarian results can be deduced, or are likely to arise.

A communication was read, in the Geological Section, by Dr. Whitty, Trafalgar-square, London, on the presence of coal recently discovered in the county of Cavan, in Ireland, under rather novel geological circumstances. A large bed of anthracite, 4 feet thick, had been unexpectedly met with by Dr. Whitty, on a property in that county which he had been appointed to examine. The district was described by him as being of the grauwacke or Silurian rock formation—a formation in which the of the grauwacke or Silurian rock formation—a formation in which the appearance of coal measures has been hitherto an anomaly elmost unknown to geologists, with the exception of that described by Professor Harkness as existing in Scotland. From the inclination, a speculative conjecture was hazarded that the seam in question might be a continuation of the Scotch coal bed, and that it would be found continued through the counties of Down, Armagh, and Monaghan. A specimen of the coal, on analysis, presented the following constituents:—Carbon, 77.64; water, 4'35; Ash, 18-01: total, 100. It was found not to contain any bitumen, but a large proportion of carbon, and may, therefore, be good fuel for furnuces, engines, &c. It had been met with in the lowest and most controted of all the stratified rocks, but it probably appears at the surface in other localities. Modes of working it were suggested. The paper gave rise to some discussion, and the opinion seemed to be generally entertained that it was a continuation of the Scotch coal field. Since this important discovery was made, several tons of the coal have been raised, and sold in the neighbouring towns, and it is likely to prove of great value in a district where great difficulty has hitherto existed in procuring fuel for the burning of lime for agricultural purposes, so very requisite in slate countries.

A paper was read by Mr. Hopenes, giving the result of experiments, "On the Effect of Pressure on the Temperature of Fusion of different Subjects." At the commencement of his researches, Mr. Hopenes appears to have enlisted the zealous co-operation of Mr. Wm. Fairmanns, who assisted him to the utmost extent by the facilities which his great appearance of coal measures has been hitherto an anom

establishment afforded. A short description was given of the apparatus which had been used, and of the successive steps by which failures in some contrivances had led him to that which had been ultimately found to answer. From the encormous pressures to which substances were subjected, it had been for a long time found impossible to use glass in order to see what was going on within the cylinders, in which the substance subjected to experiment was enclosed. This difficulty was at length removed by causing an iron ball to rest on the top of the substance within the cylinder, while its presence deflected a small magnetic needle outside, but, the instant the melting of the substance inside permitted the ball to faill, the magnetic needle rendered it necessary to make the cylinder of bruss; and what is very singular was, that when enormous pressure was laid on the first cylinder which had been tried, the quantity of liquid within diminished. They long sought in vain to discover the cause, but at length it was found that it had wastid by escaping through the very porce of the metal in thousands upon thousands of jets, so minute as to be almost imperceptible. This they at length remedied by greater care in the easting of the cylinder, and by hammering it well on the outside. The method of laying on the pressure was by a piston, well packed and forced down by a lever, which was adopted as the simplest means of getting a numerical estimate of the actual compressing force. The method by which the friction which opposed the motion of the piston diminishing the pressure so much, had been determined, was by noting the weight required to drive the piston in a certain small distance: this, less the friction, was equal to the compressing force. The method by two compressing forces were equal, the friction was equal to half the difference of the two weights used, and was then a matter of very simple calculation. The results of the experiments were given, and the following are amongst the most curious: are amongst the most curious :-Substances Pressure in pounds to the square inch.

 Experimented on
 0
 7790
 11,880

 Suphur
 0
 7790
 11,880

 Sulphur
 0
 7790
 11,880

 Stearine
 0
 7790
 11,880

 Stearine
 0
 7790
 11,880
 124° ... 140° ... 144-5 ... 166-5 ... 225 ... 275-5 ... 153 ... 155 ...

perments required to the repeate and constant to the Pensity of various Bodies when subjected to enormous Compressing Forces." Amongst various facts of great interest, which were accompanied and illustrated by tables, he stated that, besides the enormous pressure used by Mr. Hopking, of 7790 and 11,880 lbs. on the square inch, he had applied pressures of 80,000 lbs. and 90,000 lbs. to the square inch, or what would be equivalent to the weight of a column of water over 33 miles in height. Under this enormous pressure, clay and other substances had acquired all the density, consistency, and hardness of some of our hardest and denset rocks. Many of the material parts of a most valuable paper, "On the Consumption of Fuel, and the Prevention of Smoke," read by Mr. Farnsann, before the Section of Mochanical Science, had been already anticipated in the columns of this Journal, when directing attention to the report of that

tion of Fuel, and the Prevention of Smoke," read by Mr. Fathbraun, before the Section of Mochanical Science, had been already anticipated in the columns of this Journal, when directing attention to the report of that very eminent engineer to the local judicial authorities of Glasgow, on the means of relieving that city from the smoke nusance. He, however, described a furnace, which he conceived offered great facilities to the more perfect combustion of fuel. It was formed of two farnaces united into one, and the proposed improvement consists in a plan by which the gasses issuing from the coals become mixel in a single chamber, and are then passed, in a heated state, over the bridge of the furnace, where they are ignited. By this arrangement, combined with care in keeping the fire-bars clear for the admission of air, the combustion was rendered very complete. This paper produced an importent discussion, in the course of which Dr. Arkov referred to his improved stoves, and explained the principle on which the combustion of fuel was effected in them. A plan, originally suggested by Dr. Frankein, had been adopted by him, that of inverting a fire-grate, after the ignition of coals, and by this means placing the coals at the bottom and the fire at the top. He explained, that the smoke of bituminous coal was in the nature of evaporated pitch. By the proposed process it is submitted to the action of heat; and the smoke ascending through the hot coals at the top, is completely consumed, being converted into carbonic acid gas and water. It had been estimated that, according to the old plan of a large open fire-grate, five-sixths of the heat of a common fire passed up the chimney. Another curious result was pointed out—namely, that the throats of a chimney may be so contracted as to render the draught sufficiently strong to permit an opening to be made into the chimney from the upper part of a room, without the risk of its smoking, thus securing a more perfect ventilation than can be obtained in any other way. Mr. WILLIAM

Mr. Grantham, of Liverpool, read a paper on his admirable project of Mr. Grantham, of Liverpool, read a paper on his admirable project of Mr. Grantham, of Liverpool, read a paper on his admirable project of a high level railway from docks, communicating directly with the several wharehouses, and also with the termini of the railways in that town. We derive great satisfaction from the conclousness that our columns were, we believe, the first medium of early introducing to public notice this proposed improvement, which, when completed, will form in itself an incidental era in the progress of railway enterprise.

A paper, from the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring University of the proposed improvement, and the progress of the progress of the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring Charles of the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre," "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre," "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyre, "On a Method of Boring the pen of Mr

an incidental era in the progress of railway enterprise.

A paper, from the pen of Mr. J. Nasmyrs, "On a Method of Boring Holes in Rock for Tunnelling Purposes," attracted notice, as well from the importance of the subject as from the high repute of the author. It is well known, that in the ordinary method of boring holes for blasting, by striking the end of the iron bar, or rod, with heavy hammers, much of the effect is lost, the power being in a great degree counteracted by what is termed the eis inexti of the bar. Mr. Nasmyrs proposes to overcome this defect by converting the bar into a piston-rod, working in an air-tight cylinder, through a stuffing-box. By the adoption of this plan, it is conceived that increased force will be acquired; for when the piston is drawn to the end of the cylinder, the pressure of the atmosphere will force it back with necessarily accumulated weight, and the blow will be given with greatly increased effect. It was suggested that a similar result might be produced, even more readily, by the employment of valcanised india-rubber springs; and Mr. Nasmyrs observed, that any very elastic medium may be made to answer the purpose, but air suggested itself, as affording greater extent of apring. Mechanical contrivances might easily be introduced, adapted to change of shape and direction of the penetrating point.

the penetrating point.

Mr. Grantham read a paper on Mr. Lindsex's experiments on a ma-rine telegraph, as recently tried in Portsmouth Harbour, the object of which was to transmit a current of the electric fluid through water, without the use of immediately connecting wires. This subject wa alluded to in our last Journal, in reference to statements which have recently appeared in the Mechanic's Magazine, of a very conflicting nature as to the result of experiments on that subject conducted by Mr. Ball across the Sarparatine, Similar across the Sarparatine, Similar across the Assertation of the Sarparatine, Similar across the Sarparatine, Sa as to the result of experiments on that subject conducted by Mr. Bars across the Serpentine. Similar experiments had been tried in America, and elsewhere, in which electric currents had been transmitted across rivers by extending wires along the banks, at each side, and immersing copper-plates at each side. By this means, when a thin wire of sufficient length is able to overcome the opposition offered to the electric fluid by the water, a large portion of electricity will be found to pass directly through the water, instead of taking the more extended course through the wire. The experiments in Portsmouth Harbour proved more satisfactory than those across rivers, salt water being found a better conducting medium than fresh; but as yet no satisfactory results appear to have been attained; and although the subject presents a curious electrical problem, we confess we can hardly anticipate any success on which reliance can be placed.

Mr. Barkwell then read a paper on Telegraphic Communication be tween England and America; an object, of course, of transcendant importance, but the importance of which is equalled by the extreme difficulties it presents. The plan proposed was the employment of a single galvanised iron wire, sufficiently strong to be self-protective, insulate with gutta pereha, or other non-conducting substance, covered with tarred hempen yarn. It is conceived that such a wire might, from it comparative lightness and flexibility, be readily stretched across that at least be sufficient for the purposes of telegraphic communication. The

appell it inv

an ent

diffe

suco pedia In

nute a questi before they of that from I milwa Docks and th ing, for eceive works and ma they ha The the con that the

the sign

the stip

really, i the resp mortgag terials o The fi the price he would Bristol pits whi stone in or Dunn the appe through the latter had sunk The co responder works on within fi:

their due pany of a works, su length of

should no

of their or event, be by him; able to his mould not make good had agreed tion of the night four the reserve pay the fu pheer, whehedule a md one m It was by gmoor, du completion the engine tieted that to act as t in the dee gaeer, M they were at the tim By the he had he chief engi appellant, ject there The appe

to have becomes. It tablishing imple op of the structure of the structure of the structure objection objection of the appearance of t

difficulties which were originally found of transmitting electric signals through insulated wires immersed in water were referred to, and the success by which they had been overcome seemed to promise that the impelments to transatlantic communication might, perhaps, be also subdued. In thus presenting, in a condensed form to our readers, the results of a variety of very interesting communications, we merely fulfil our public duty, as watchful chroniclers of the times, and are not, of course, answerable either for the speculative opinions they present, or for their probable or possible success. The spirit of enquiry is abroad! The British Association may be considered the circle of intellectual light; and the opinions and discussions emanating from its meetings, and diffused by the press, as the rays by which science disseminates its discoveries, reveals the accrets of nature, and illustrates the improvements and progress of art.

A case of some importance with regard to contracts entered into with railway companies was decided in the House of Lords, during the last ession of Parliament, and it presents this novelty—that at the time when canner proceedings are far less protracted than they formerly, were, an appeal from a decree of the late Vice-Chancentage of England, dated the A case of some importance with regard to contracts entered into with session of Parliament, and it presents this novelty—that at the time when Chancery proceedings are far less protracted than they formerly, were, an appeal from a decree of the late Vrex-Chansegrance of England, dated the 13th of July, 1844, was not disposed of until nearly ten years after it had seen pronounced. The case to which we allude was that of England, spellant, e. the Geera Twestran Rathway Company, respondents; and involved a number of novel and important matters for consideration. It is difficult to present in a condensed form all the facts and circumgances of a case which occupied nearly six days in the arguments, and a entire one in the delivery of the judgments; but, stripping it of might and immaterial particulars, we have endeavoured to bring the real questions, and the points decided, concisely, but at the same time clearly, lefore our readers. That company was incorporated in 1836; and when hey commenced the line of railway, they divided it into two portions, that from Bristol to near Reading being the B, or Bristol division—that from Reading to London the L, or London part. The appellant was a milway contractor, who had entered into three asveral contracts with the company in 1836, the 1 B contract being for 2½ miles from the Bristol locks; the 2 B contract for shout two miles, beginning at Keynsham; and the last, 8 L contract, beginning at the Cavorsham Road, near Reading, for a portion of nearly six miles. The appellant, after the execution of his three several contracts, entered upon the execution of the works, nevired large sums of money on account, and was proceeding with them, when, on the 24 of July, 1838, the respondents took possession of the works comprised in the two B contracts, and seized all the plant, tools, and materials, alloging that the contracts had made default, and that hydre the sum of the sum and the plant and materials is and the populant must be considered to have been led frauduently into the signi

der the

npthat ver,

the are th very se of

that

d tho

of th

result con-

at the an be moke

ect of everal town. lumns itself Boring I from Tt or. , much eracted oses to king in

of this

hen the osphere ow will of vulny very nggested rivances ection of

m a ma-bject of a water, ject was have re-

dr. Ban America d acros

sufficient fluid by directly through ore satis-conductor to hav electrics which re-

eation be ndant im reme diffi-of a sing insulate ered wit t, from it across the t instance tion. The

the latter. He also complained that the trial pits which the company bed sunk, were intentionally too shallow to enable him to form a correct adgment of the true stratification of the ground, through which the outliers were to be made.

The company principally relied upon the contracts, which were very biliberate deeds, under seal, and executed both by the appellant and the repondents. By those deeds the appellant had contracted to execute the works on the specified parts of the railway, according to the specifications, within fixed periods; and they provided that the appellant should secure the due performance by his bond, conditioned for payment to the company of certain sums for every week's delay in the completion of the works, such sums increasing in certain proportions, according to the lagth of time. It was further provided, that if the appellant should become insolvent, or from any cause whatever, not the act of the company, abduld not proceed with the works to their satisfaction, they might serve im with a notice, and, after seven days' default, might employ workmen of their own, paying them out of the moneys in hand belonging to the entractor; that the 'moneys previously paid to him might, in that ment, be deemed full payment and satisfaction for all works already done by him; and, further, that all moneys then or thereafter becoming paydle to him, together with the tools and materials, should become the absolute property of the company, and that, if such tools and materials heald not be sufficient to pay for the completion of the works, he should make good the deficiency. The deed further declared that the company had agreed to pay the contractor the sum of 68,0281. 18s. for the completion of the works, in the following manner—namely, to pay every fortight four-fifths of the value of the works done during that period, until be reserve fund on each contract should amount to 4000t, and then to pay the full value, to be estimated on certificates of their principal engage, during the progress of the work

bey were illegal and void, he having been a shareholder in the company is the time he signed them.

By the decree of the late Vice-Chancellon of England, appealed from, he had held the contracts binding. He had affirmed the certificates of the dief engineer, and directed certain accounts of the works done by the spellant, with liberty to him to inspect and survey the road, and subject thereto that the rest of his bill should stand dismissed, with costs. The spellant now complained of only part of that decree; while the sampany complained of it also, insisting that no accounts whatever ought have been directed, and that the bill ought to have been dismissed with our. The House of Lords conceived that the spellant had failed in establishing the charge of fraud against the company—being of opinion that cas. The House of Lords conceived that the appellant had failed in establishing the charge of fraud against the company—being of opinion that saple opportunity had been afforded, and availed of by him, of judging the strata; that he had also failed so far as the charges against Mr. langu, were concerned, for by the express contracts of the appellants, be company were made the judges; and there was, therefore, no valid election to their engineer acting as their agent, although he had shares a the company. The bill must, therefore, be dismissed, so far as it enswoured to sustain those allegations, and also so far as it alleged that appellant's signature had been obtained by fraud, so far as it sought a declaration that he had not incurred any penalties, as also so far as it sought a declaration that the defendants were not entitled to take possessing of the works, and that by their doing so they had relieved the applicant from all obligations in respect of the contracts, and treated them abandoned. Although the appellant was not entitled to all the relief is sought, he was entitled in the opinion of the House to some, and the sought, he was entitled in the opinion of the House to some, and the sought, he was entitled in the opinion of the House to some, and the sought, as the sought, making 12,000l, had been amongst the project of the contracts and forfeited by the company; for these they were bound to

count. The value of the plant could not be less than 10,000?; and the

account. The value of the plant could not be less than 10,000%, and the true meaning of the contract was that the company, although at liberty to seize and appropriate the plant belonging to the appellant, were also bound to account for its value in settling their accounts with him.

The House then duclared the appellant entitled to a decree to the following effect:—Ist. An account of all sums properly expended by the company in completing, according to the terms and stipulations of the company in completing, according to the terms and stipulations of the company in completing, according to the terms and stipulations of the company in completing, according to the terms and stipulations of the company in completing, according to the terms and stipulations of the company in the company and interest on the several advances made by them by way of mortgage; and that it ought to be declared that the appellant is preperly chargeable on that account for all sums expended by the company in the completion of their works.—3d. The appellant was them declared entitled to an account of what would have been payable to him under the contracts at the completion thereof, in case the works had been finished by him, and not by the company; and also to an account of the reserved funds, and of the value of the plant and materials, which the company took possession of in the months of July and August, 1838. It was further declared that the appellant was chargeable in those accounts with all penalties, and other sums, payable under the conditions of his bonds—such sums to be treated as liquidated damages, unless the appellant could show to the satisfaction of the Court that the default, or delay, in respect of which the damages were claimed, were occasioned by the act or default of the company, their agents, or servants; and no penalties, or sums, were to be claimable on the bonds from and after the time that the company took possession of the works respectively, to which such works referred. The House directed that they had no jurisd

Although many of the causes that have changed the depression of the iron trade, in 1850, to the healthy and remunerative condition of the last three years still exist, we consider it would be most unwise and improvident if the opportunity which will present itself next spring (the opening of the Universal Exhibition at Paris) should find our metallic industric lethargic and unconcerned, taking no heed or trouble to promote the most intimate freedom of trade in coals and iron with our allies and neighbours of France. The "Iron Manufacture" of Great Britain we hope will, therefore, gladly respond to the invitation, and, encouraged by the facilities of trausit afforded, and the great advantage of affixing prices, make the most carnest endeavour to show every variety of quality, form, and mode of manipulation that prevails in this country. To the French free-trader this will afford the greatest information and confidence, and the French protectionist will learn how greatly his fears of injury are exaggerated. At what a sacrifice to every other industry a country prohibits the importation and free use of iron, it is unnecessary for us to argue. Free exchange of productions is now, amongst political economists, if not among manufacturers, a settled fact; and no one can deny but that a reduction, or rather annihilation, of the heavy and prohibitory duties in France would be the greatest boon to both countries that could be imagined, even by the wise and fertile brain of the present popular EMPERIOR OF THE FRENCH. We should be misleading our iron-trade readers if we allowed them to suppose that the benefits of production and consumption would not be mutual. lethargic and unconcerned, taking no heed or trouble to promote the mos We should be misleading our iron-trade readers if we allowed them to suppose that the benefits of production and consumption would not be mutual. We should send to France raw material, which they want: we should receive from them ornamental and finished castings, which we want. Who, conversant with the trade, but knows the difficulty to get, in this kingdom, anything approaching to a tasteful column, fountain, or railing, but at an enormous cost. If the French had pig-iron as cheap, they would run away with a large share of our and the world's custom, of such articles; and seeing that we make about 2,750,000 tons of pigs, and they the odd 750,000 only, we should enable them to ornament us.

The gentlemen selected by our Board of Trade to assist in forming a collection illustrating the iron manufacture of these kingdoms, Mr. W. Bird, Mr. S. H. Blackwell, and Mr. Jos. Romsson, we trust, will be thoroughly supported by the manufacturers. The different localities of the iron trade in this kingdom, and their several characteristics, are not too well known, even to manufacturers themselves; and a collection which, while forming one great whole, will exemplify the specialities of

which, while forming one great whole, will exemplify the specialities of each district, or scat of the trade, must be of great interest, and a large amount of valuable information to our own, as well as French consumers, must be the result. All we ask of the makers is—Let the collection be worthy of the trade.

must be the result. All we ask of the makers is—Let the collection be worthy of the trade.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders in the Carriery West Mining Company, whether scripholders or registered proprietors, was held on Wednesday, for the purpose of appointing a committee of investigation into the affairs of this company. The manner the proceedings were conducted (which are fully reported in another column) will be hailed with satisfaction by the various parties interested. There can be little doubt but that the adventure has been carried on in a most loose manner, and those who have been the means of bringing it into its present condition are now doing everything in their power to keep the mine in disrepute, although any information derived from discharged captains and such like characters, will slways be looked upon with suspicion. Mr. Lucas has, from time to time, published in our columns various statements of accounts, which were correctly abstracted from the books, but, as he observed, he made no comments, and it could not be expected that he could attach a long explanation to every item. Mr. Lucas, no doubt, sunk his money in the concern purely as an investment, and not as a jobber in mines, and as such it was natural he should keenly feel the manner the proceedings had been conducted, but he appears, to a great extent, to have lost sight of the fact that all the misdoings, if there have been any, were done by the parties before the procent board came into office, and the conduct of Mr. Peres, the present chairman, throughout has shown only one desire, that of resuscitating the mines. He and his brother director have invested largely in the concern, and have evinced the greatest anxiety to develope the property, and, by the step he is about to take, it is to be hoped his best wishes will be realised.

Various propositions were made for raising capital, and amongst others the issue of the 13,645 reserved shares, but in the present state of the market, it was truly observed that that plan was quite im

mething more substantial than thanks to their excellent chairman.

THE NEW MOTIVE-POWER—POULSON'S PENDULUM T LEVEE.—The documents filed in the Great Seal Patent Office by Mr. Ebenezer Poulson, of Monkweinmouth, in the county of Durham, in the matter of the letters patent for his invention for giving motion to mechanical arrangements where mannal force is employed as a prime mover, under the title of "An Imprived Mechanical Purchase, applicable to working ships' and other pumps, and to similar purposes," set forth the nature of the said invention in the following terms:—"This invention consists in a peculiar adaptation of lever for working ship and other pumps, and may be employed as a mechanical purchase, when required. The lever is T shaped, and is suspended between fixed bearings on standards, at the point where the horizontal line crosses the vertical line, a heavy weight being fixed to the lower extremity of the vertical shank. In working pumps by this arrangement the rods of the plungers are fitted to the two extremities of the horizontal portion of the lever. By swinging, or oscillating, the weighted portion of the lever, the horizontal portion will receive a vibratory movement, similar to that of an ordinary steam-engine beam. The amount of purchase will, of course, be regulated by the different ratios in the lengths of the vertical arm and the hurstontal one; the vertical arm being long the purchase will be increased." Drawings are annexed to the final specification, and described therein, and should be referred to for the proper understanding of the invasition.

PROPOSED GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY, THROUGH THE NORTHERN MINERAL -DISTRICTS.

An outline of the route of this important enterprise appeared in our last Number, and we now proceed to point out a few of the numerous advantages which its construction would confer on general, on mining, and on local interests.

Number, and we now proceed to point out a few of the numerous advantages which its construction would confer on general, on mining, and on local interests.

The main line, of about 100 miles in length, with average works, no tunnels, and superior gradients, is well chosen, as starting from the converging point of numerous railways, at the fashionable and rising watering-place of Harrogate, to the converging point of the Scottish trunk railways at the far-famed matrimonial shrine of Oretna Green.

By a glance at Bradshaw's railway map, it is seen that railways from London, Boston, Great Grimsby, Hull, Scarborough, Whitby, and Stockton, are more or less directly connected with Harrogate, besides lines from the inland cities and towns of Manchester, Burmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham, Huddersdield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds, and York. Greetna Green is also directly connected with Barrogate, besides lines from the sind of the start of the start of the start of the sind of the start of the start of the start of the sind of the start of

At the highest point of the Great Central lies the North Tyne Plaskett coal field, of 20 square miles area; and about 10 miles from that field are the inexhaustible iron fields of Hareshaw and Redesdale, producing about 9680 tons of very superior ironstone nodules per acre, brought to the surface at a cost of 7d. per ton when worked.

Amongst the numerous irons tried by Mr. Stephenson, to ascertain the best for the High-level Bridge at Newcastle, the North Tyne Redesdale iron was one of the very best, although made by the inferior coals found beside the ironstone, and formed one of the irons chosen for making the castings of that bridge.

lron was one of the very est, atthough made by the interior coals found beside the ironstone, and formed one of the irons chosen for making the castings of that bridge.

It is the opinion of experienced ironmasters that, if made with the Plaskets superior coals, and the Larriston excellent smelting lime, both on the route to Carlisle, the North Tyne iron would be second to none, not even excepting the Lowmoor and Bowling irons, of well-known celebrity. The Plaskett coals are estimated at only 3s. 6d. per ton at the surface, and would undoubtedly command an extensive sale in Teviotdale, where the outeroppings of this field used to be carried in sacks, on the backs of ponies, a few years back, and brought high prices there.

The celebrated hematite ores of Furness and Whitehaven, raised to the extent of 282,000 tons in 1851, will have railway and sea communication to Carlisle and other ports of the Solway, in connection with the Great Central, The North Tyne ores would, therefore, by the Great Central, be about 48 miles altogether from the mines to Carlisle, and only a few miles more to Annan, where they could be shipped to Whitehaven, Wales, or the Forest of Dean; or the ores of these districts taken to North Tyne, as might be required. as might be required.

Thus, at the summit of the line, the unusual advantage of receiving an

Thus, at the summit of the line, the unusual advantage of receiving an extensive mineral traffic, and conveying it down descending inclines to markets, both north and west, is realised, and is one seldom met with on any railway, which will contribute to good dividends.

The mining and iron-making population of North Tyne would have the advantage in time of the Roxburghshire markets and manufactures at a short distance; whilst these goods would be paid for in coals, lime, and iron. from North Tyne. iron, from North Tyne.

iron, from North Tyne.

Exclusive of these advantages to the mining interests of the north and west of England, the Great Central Railway would shorten the present railway distance from Hawick to Carlisle and Liverpool, 110 miles; to Hexham and Newcastle, 60 miles; to Manchester and London, 110 miles, All this would be realised without direct competition with existing lines, since a glance at any railway map will show that the Great Central only steps in to fill the vacant seat in the family circle, and would liberally contribute to the prespective of that circle.

rally contribute to the prosperity of that circle.

Such are a few of the advantages which the construction of the Great
Central Railway would confer, on general, on railway, on mining, and on

local interests.

It is stated that the most encouraging support has already been received, heaides very general interest taken in promoting it by various local interests. besides very general interest taken in promoting it by various local interests. It is also stated that the North-Eastern and the Laneaster and Carlisle Companies intend to support strongly the Barnard-Castle transverse line, described in our last Journal, as a basis of opposition to the Great Cen-

described in our last Journal, as a basis of opposition to the Great Central Railway.

The Northern Counties line, by Barnard-Castle, over Stainmoor, had long gradients of 1 in 75, with upwards of 7000 yards of tunnelling; so that, if the line now proposed has no tunnels, either the former twice-levelled and amended line was very badly laid out indeed, or the present one has very severe gradients. Such a line, at best, is little calculated to compare with one having no tunnels, and no gradients worse than 1 in 100 between Harrogate and Brough, and Gretna. Even if made, the Barnard-Castle line should clearly be made to join the Great Central near Brough, and save half its length to the Lancaster and Carlisle, whilst giving the Stockton and Durham district more independent and direct access to Scotland, to Ireland, and to North Tyne, than they can have by the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. Again, the connection of the Durham districts directly with Lancashire by the Great Central is of much value to that district; so that, in every point of view, the Great Central is far

THE MINING JOURNAL

Antices to Currespoudents.

SIMPSON AND ELEMENT'S SMOKE CONSUMBE.—SIR: Will the author of the communication on this furnase, in your last Journal, favour me with an explanation, wherein its differs from the deflecting bridge, very long since patented by Rodda! So far as I understand the description, the two patents seem identical. Some further information with, therefore, oblige—Ar Lugaurers. Oct. 16.

GOAP IN LONGWALL WORKING.—Str.: I think it is proved that there is a goaf, or partially collapsed space, in longwalt workings; that in a fiery colliery gas does accumulate there, and when Mr. D. Lundale said. 'It cannot hold a particle of gran' he made a statoment which he cannot substantiate. I do not know who "New-ea-tle Sockmana" is; for aught I know he may be the sweet singer who ehumused the praises of "Dawvit" to the tune of "The King of the Cannibal Islands," or he may be the vericable "Dawvit" 's insensit; but, if he favours am with his address, I will be sure to call on him the first time I am north.—D.: Neucastie, Oct. 18.

GOLO MINION.—Str.: It is very evident that the namerous attempts lately made to extract gold by new methods, and the various papers which have been written on the subject, have created an impression that gold mining and extracting is but "little understood." It is true that many of those who have been dust in the process of those who have been dust the public improve the process, or written on the richness of gold quartz voins, could not have known much about the matter, nether do the mining jobbers wish that the public should be reminded of the past gold speculations; still, the value of quartz viens were, and are, well mown, and the process of extracting the gold from them the easiest of any. I do not wish to depreciate Mr. M. Arthur's quartz vein; my object is simply to inform him that there is no difficulty whetever in extracting gold from quartz: indeed, nother the process of extracting the gold from them the amalgamation works at Santa Ana, and attended to them personally from 1837 to

RIBBLE AWARGAMATION.—Ser. I beg to acquaint Mr. R. Jenkins that I crected the amalgamation works at Santa Ana, and attended to them personally from 1837 to 1842, and, with great exertion underground and on the surface, attending to all the departments myself, from the extraction of the ore to the refining of the silver. I brought that establishment from a miscrable, boosing, and ricketty state, to pay its costs, or, at all events, to produce 4000 ozs. of silver at the local cost of \$2200. I left it in a cosapicte working order, and the cost them of the reducing process was only \$21 per ton. Mr. Jenkins evidently is not acquainted with the changes made by public companies; these changes, from amalgamatian to smelting, and eigenera, regardless of costs or consequences to the real welfare of, an establishment, have a singular influence at the meeting of shareholders, which is of much more importance than the reputation of agents, or the economy and regularity in carrying on the workings of an establishment.—Evan Hopkins: Thurlos-square, Oct. 17. Thur Pour Paillit Company.—Siz: The meagre amount of information extracted

importance than the reputation of agents, or the economy and regularity in earrying on the workings of an establishment.—Evan Horkins: Thurlos-agare, Oct. 17.

THE PORT PHILLIP COMPANY.—Sir: The meagre amount of information extracted from the despatches recently received at this company's office, and sent to the papers for the benefit, it is presumed, of the country shareholders, is resilv an insult to them; they are told, to be sure, of two most important facts—viz, that the company's manager hald communicated with the private sceretary of the new governor, and that the Government Assay Office was about to be given up. But not a word is said about the financial position of the company's capital out there, it seems, too, from a letter inserted in your Notices to Correspondents Last week, and signed "A Port Phillip Shareholder," that Kessrs. Bland and Powles are in the receipt of handsome salaries, and are both relatives of Mr., John Diston Powles, who is now so well known as a director of mining companies. Here, then, are unkennelled a complement of the family Hannibal's, provided for and thus notby offered up by him on the altar of his directorial duties. But despite all this, if the Port Phillip shareholders wish ultimately to avoid the sad fate that has befulen the shareholders wish ultimately to avoid the sad fate that has befulen the shareholders of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Association, of the old New Granada Company of 1334, of the Zeatecas Company, and committee of investigation, throughly overhall the state of their financial affairs, and compile the production of vouchers for every shilling of expenditure,—Christophen in the state of the financial affairs, and compile results of North Schrift the shareholders of Licalosi's Inn: Charles-street, Oct. 18.

"Cyclops" (Truro),—We have received a lengthened communication from our convenience of the state of the new them.

TOPHER BICHARDSON, Of Liacoin s-lini: Charles-street, Oct. 15.

Cyclops" (Turo),—We have received a lengthened communication from our correspondent, warning the public to be cautious in investing their capital in minime hubbles at home, and suggests a careful perusal of Evan Hopkins's analysis of 506 mines in Devon and Cornwall, which appeared in the Mining Journal of the 30th September. "Cylops" also advises parties before they invest their money to ascertain whether the directors, managers, pursers, and scoretaries, are men of tried integrity and honest principles.

integrity and noncest principles.

Sulphate of Barttes.—Siz: I would thank any of your correspondents if they state the price of sulphate of barytes, both in its crude and manufactured at Constant Reader: North Britain, Oct. 18.

CONSTANT READER: North Britain, Oct. 18.

EXCLOSY AND MINERALOGY OF IRELAND.—SIE: It was my intention to have furnished you with a series of papers treating on the geology and mineralogy of Ireland, but I regret, after some labour, I have not been able to acquire that knowledge, the result of which it was my desire to have placed before your readers. I had takes notes of those who had gone over the ground before me, and when I availed myself of the information so acquired I should have been glad to acknowledge the source but I was anxious to have given some notes from personal observation and the result of enquiries. I find this is not to be accomplished, and I sincerely regret that Ireland does not give that encouragement to the enquirer which would most benefit it, by the interchange of ideas, and the information conveyed.—H. E.: Mount Allon,

VEIGAL PROCKTER.—Siz: Will "An Original Shareholder" in the Wheal Prockter communicate his address at Leeds to "C. D.," eare of Messrs. Cohen and Co. brokers, No. 38, Corthill, when a "Fellow-Sufferer" will at once communicate with him !—Oct. 18.

Bion: —Oct. 18.

Riont to Forrert Shares.—Siz: About eighteen months since a mine in Cornwall was brought out in 10,000 shares of 11. each, in 5s. calls; the fourth call I paid about four mosths since; since then a fifth call has been made of 5s., which I am unable to pay, and I understand it is certain that there will be another call of 5s. per share. I am a holder of between 400 and 500 shares, all of which I bought at a premium, and for the last 160 I was induced to give 27s. 6d. premium, in consequence of samples of mondie having been tried by Bordan's and Perkes's machines, and reported to contain about 3 ors. of gold to the ton. Now, what I am desirous to know is, whether or not the directors have power to declare tiese share forfeited, notwithstanding the 11. per share has been paid by me!—A. W. Z.: Oct. 19.

Investigators (Cornhill). —One of the directors has been for some time resident

gene is, per source has seen paid by me:—A, w. S.: Cer. 19, restigator "(Cornhill).—One of the directors has been for some time resident road. The shareholders, who subscribed under the idea that the mine was to be inducted on the Cost-book System, if this has not been compiled with, we should ink, could recover from the directors. How much money would be saved, care d trouble avoided, if the public, instead of compilating constantly of directors, ould first ascertain whether they were trustworthy or not.

would first ascertain whether they were trustworthy or not.

"S. H." (Portland-street, Vauxhall, Liverpool).—On the appearance of any scientific invention before the public we are ever anxious to give as early and as correct a description of its mechanical arrangements or chemical properties as we can possibly obtain. Your communication contains not the slightest information as to how you accomplish the wonderful results to which, for your new machine for raising water, you lay claim. Some scores of hydraulic machines have in the last quarter of a century been patented, which, according to the inventors, were to superseele the principle of the pump, but which have all been consigned to oblivion. Nothing is more easy than to state on paper that your machine "will throw one ton, or one handred tons, per minute, or more," &c., and "that with 2-horse power it will do the work of 20 on any other principle;" but you must excuse us if we are rather secotical on these points, without some description of the mechanical details. Let us know the principle on which it is constructed, and our columns are open for a fair discussion of its merits, and statements of actual facts accomplished in practice.

THE CYKEN'S PALACE IN SOCIALNO.—A "Cornish Miner" informs us that Balmonal

THE QUEEN'S PALACE IN SCOTLAND.—A "Cornish Miner" informs us that Balmora is nothing more nor less, when properly interpreted, than a "moral mine," "bal" being indicative of a mine, or the name by which it is best known, and "moral" being emblematic of the Queen,

being emblematic of the Queen,

"Union is Strength" (Brighton).—We have always urged that the public should
mite to assist Mr. Guedalla in his exposures of the gold mining companies. Thihe has done single handed, and although the nefarious career of several of them habeen cheeked, yet hitherto none of the conoccors have been made to refund the
money they have so fraudulently obtained from the public. Combined action is
necessary; without it no practical result will be attained. We should desire to see
such were the case, but we fear, through the want of some defined end, that promoters of these schemes will not only escape the punishment they so justly merit,
but likewise retain the plunder which they have so dishonourably acquired.

40. S." (Portskewet) is referred to an article in another column, headed "Improvements in Mining Machinery."

ments in Mining Machinery.

100 Serip" (Brighton).—A report by Capt. Holman was published some short period since on the property of the Waller Gold Mining Company; he inspected the mines in the month of May last, for a large and influential shareholder. The association has been considered to have all the elements of success; gold has been obtained from the property, the directors are men of high respectability and character, and a meeting will in all probability be called as soon as the arrangements at the mines are completed.

are completed.

Wheat Procurer.—Sir: In answer to the letter in your Journal, signed "An Original Holder," I beg to say that, since the meeting alluded to by him, Mr. Henwood and myself have been into Corawall, and have had interviews with the promoters on the subject. These parties gave a verbal promise to execute the agreement contained in the prospectus. We on a subsequent occasion visited Mr. Hill, of Helston, the lessee of the Trewane part of the mine, and found that the lessee had been made out in the names of Mesers. Richards, Dale, and Prockter. There has oeen made out in the names of Mesars. Richards, Dale, and Prockter. There has been some delay in consequence of the bankruptoy of Mr. Prockter; but as the other promoters are men of standing and substance, we have no doubt the contract will be carried out by them. Your correspondent says delays are dangerous. If the shareholders wish, we will call a raceting at any time to further the object, and hope all who cannot attend will send their proxies.—John Marshall. Horsforth Hall, Leeds, Oct. 19.

hope all who cannot attend will send their proxies.—John Marshall: Horsforth Hall, Leeks, 6ct. 19.

**Clericas of Torquay" is informed that the number of shares, originally 200,000, was limited by the resolution of the last general meeting to 100,000, working appital, which would make the total share canital 133 344, and the grantee shares reduced in a similar proportion. By a resolution of a special general meeting, under certain circametances, the share capital might be increased to 200,000, in which number the certificates are necessarily drawn. For further details we refer our correspondent to the office of the company.

**J. L." (Hampstead).—After the meeting, held on the 23d May, the representatives of the English shareholders, Messrs, John Canninghame and Kenneth Mackensie, attended the general meeting at Paris. The gerant, M. & Grimaldi, refused to render any accounts, and on every question the English gentlemen were outwied. Having an other resource, they summoned the general before the Tribunal of Commerce: we have not heard whether as yet they have come to any decision. The English shareholders, through their representatives, have taken the best course they could do under present circumstances; but there is every probability that the affairs will not be settled without considerable Hilgation. The critical aspect of Spain by no means is an encouragement to the shareholders. A political convulsion would, probably, transfer their property to other interests; indeed, it has been reported that parties connected with the Carlists have obtained a grant of the mines, which would be ceded to them. If that faction was dominant, vested interests would not be regarded, as all acts passed since the death of Ferdinand VII. would have to be revised.

We have particularly to request that subscribers and others, in paying accounts, will send choques or post-office orders, in preference to postage-stamps.

GOLD COMPANIES.—The continuation of Mr. H. E. Michel's series of papers, showing how Operations could be Conducted to a Successful Issue, will appear in our next Journal.

Journal.

7. S. D." (Broad-street).—There has never yet been a meeting called of the Maria Gold Mining Company. The directors have invariably refused to afford shareholders any satisfactory information. The agent has arrived in London? California, and may be met with at Mr. Ford's, No. 9, Liveronce Pountagy-law will, no doubt, be enabled to give some account of the present position and ture prospects of the company.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway aud Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21, 1854.

We this day present to the public THE THOUSANDTH NUMBER OF THE MINING JOURNAL; and, in taking a retrospective view of our labours since their commencement—now a period of 20 years—we feel no slight pleasure and pride, in the consciousness of having been the medium of communicating to the commercial, manufacturing, and mining classes, many thousands of carefully elaborated reports of public meetings, and of the progress and advance of mining adventure, both at home and abroad. Our columns have, within that period, supplied a continuous series of original articles upon every department of theoretical and practical scien pearing generally upon and illustrating the most interesting topics of the day, and have been the means of introducing to notice, and dispassionately reviewing, a vast variety of novel inventions, applicable to every branch of the arts, many of which have proved to be of the highest utility, and are at the present time in full and successful operation. Ability and industry, often otherwise unfriended, have ever found in our Journal kindly and considerate attention; while projects less practicable have been calmly criticised in the spirit of fair play, and suggestions of value, which would otherwise have been permitted to pass unnoticed, have in many instances, through our aid, been turned to useful and profitable account. The extensive circulation which we command, and the numerous scientific, as well as practical men of name, who favour us with their communications, enable us to avail of eminent correspondents on almost every branch of the various departments of knowledge, which fall peculiarly within the sphere which we have prescribed for our course. As public journalists, devoted in a great measure to the mining interest, we have felt it a duty at all times to urge upon the attention of capitalists any novelty or improvement which came under our notice, and which promised to abridge the laborious operations of mining enterprise, or to enable them to be conducted with greater economy. The person desirous of secure and profitable investment, finds in our columns a ready and elaborate index to the courses, in which he will find the fittest opportunities for the exercise of his deliberate judgment, and the best means of arriving at safe and sound conclusions. Our Journal also forms a complete and impartial record of the adjudications of our high courts on all cases in which questions have arisen on the laws of mines, railways, and joint-stock companies; and, while we have been particularly careful to keep our readers well informed upon all commercial cases of importance as they arise, we also regularly present to them the decisions of the local and inferior courts, on the several questions which in any way affect the classes to whose interests we acknowledge ourselves peculiarly devoted. We have invariably availed of the best sources of information which the proceedings of the Legislature, and the tribunals of the country, have afforded; and we have always been amongst the first to announce any alterations in our judicial system, to which the reforming spirit of the age has given birth. feel justly proud of the lead we recently took in the discussions on the subject of limited liability in trading associations, having early advanced and strenuously maintained, the principles so emphatically affirmed by majority of the House of Commons, in the last session of Parliament.

During the period of our existence, vast changes have taken place, not only in the advance of social improvement and scientific acquirements. but in the progress of mineral discovery, and in the development of colonial We have steadily kept pace with the march of events, and have invariably proved amongst the earliest chroniclers of the vast masses of information, statistical, geological, and mineralogical, which the activity and enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race have disclosed in the various quarters of the globe. To the columns of this Journal men of all classes and of all countries must refer when in search of information on a variety of scientific and practical subjects; and we consequently witness with satisfaction, in the most popular and admired publications of the day, ample and repeated acknowledgements to the accuracy and industry of the MINING JOURNAL.

We have thus referred to our past career in no idle spirit of vanity but the assistance which, we flatter ourselves, we have hitherto afforded to the successful progress of practical and scientific mining, is the best earnest of the future, and the public may rest assured that our strenuous efforts shall be zealously and assiduously exerted to uphold the position which we have laboriously but honourably attained.

We this day resume our review of the papers read at the recent meeting of the British Association, held at Liverpool, which related to mechanical, mineralogical, or mining science. A number of highly interesting papers were discussed in the several sections devoted to mathematical and physical science, chemistry, and geology, which, while exhibiting the spirit of philosophic enquiry, and highly illustrative of many theoretical questions, would not, perhaps, be sufficiently practical for our columns. We, therefore, leave them to those journals exclusively devoted to scientific subjects, and select those from which utilitarian results can be deduced or are likely to arise. duced, or are likely to arise.

duced, or are likely to arise.

A communication was read, in the Geological Section, by Dr. Whitte,
Trafalgar-square, London, on the presence of coal recently discovered in
the county of Cavan, in Ireland, under rather novel geological circumstances. A large bed of anthracite, 4 feet thick, had been unexpectedly
met with by Dr. Whitte, on a property in that county which he had
been appointed to examine. The district was described by him as being
of the granuscake or Silviria work formation; in which the been appointed to examine. The district was described by him as being of the grauwacke or Silurian rock formation—a formation in which the of the grauwacke or Silurian rock formation—a formation in which the appearance of coal measures has been hitherto an anomaly elmost unknown to geologists, with the exception of that described by Professor Harkness as existing in Scotland. From the inclination, a speculative conjecture was hazarded that the seam in question might be a continuation of the Scotch coal bed, and that it would be found continued through the counties of Down, Armagh, and Monaghan. A specimen of the coal, on analysis, presented the following constituents:—Carbon, 77.64; water, 435; Ash, 18-01: total, 100. It was found not to contain any bitumen, but a large proportion of carbon, and may, therefore, be good fuel for furnices, engines, &c. It had been met with in the lowest and most controtted of all the stratified rocks, but it probably appears at the surface in other localities. Modes of working it were suggested. The paper gave rise to some discussion, and the opinion seemed to be generally entertained that it was a continuation of the Scotch coal field. Since this important discovery was made, several tons of the coal have been ruised, and sold in discovery was made, several tons of the coal have been raised, and sold in the neighbouring towns, and it is likely to prove of great value in a district where great difficulty has hitherto existed in procuring fuel for the burning

of lime for agricultural purposes, so very requisite in slate countries.

A paper was read by Mr. Horkins, giving the result of experiments,
"On the Effect of Pressure on the Temperature of Fusion of different
Subjects." At the commencement of his researches, Mr. Horkins appears to have enlisted the zealous co-operation of Mr. Wm. Fairmains, who assisted him to the utmost extent by the facilities which his great

establishment afforded. A short description was given of the apparatus which had been used, and of the successive steps by which failures in some contrivances had led him to that which had been ultimately found to answer. From the enormous pressures to which substances were subjected, it had been for a long time found impossible to use glass in order to see what was going on within the cylinders, in which the substance subjected to experiment was enclosed. This difficulty was at length removed by causing an iron hall to rest on the top of the substance within the cylinder, while its presence deflected a small magnetic needle outside, but, the instant the melting of the substance inside permitted the hall to fall, the magnetic needle, returning to its position of rost; indicated the fact. The use of this needle rendered it necessary to make the cylinder of brass; and what is very singular was, that when enormous pressure was laid on the first cylinder which had been tried, the quantity of liquid within diminished. They long sought in vain to discover the cause, but at length it was found that it had wasted by escaping through the very pores of the metal in thousands upon thousands of jets, so minute as to be almost imperceptible. This they at length remedied by greater care in the casting of the cylinder, and by hammuring it well on the outside. The method of laying on the pressure was by a piston, well packed and forced down by a lever, which was adopted as the simplest means of getting a numerical estimate of the actual compressing force. The method by which the friction which opposed the motion of the piston, diminishing the pressure so much, had been determined, was by noting the weight required to drive the piston in a certain small distance: this, less the friction, was equal to the compressing force. As these two compressing forces were equal, the friction was equal to half the difference of the two weights used, and was then a matter of very simple calculation. The results of the experiments were given, are amongst the most curious :-

Pressure in pounds to Substances experimented on. 124° ... 149° ... 176-5° 148-5 ... 166-5 ... 176-5 225 ... 275-5 ... 285 153 ... 155 ... 165

Stearine 0 7790 11,889 153 155 165

When the weight 0 was on the piston, the substance was under atmospheric pressure, or about 15 lbs. to the square inch, and the pressure of 7790 lbs. per square inch was that at which the Britannia Bridge had been raised. The metallic alloys which fuse at low temperatures were also tried, but any elevation of fusing temperature acquired by increased pressure had not been detected, and it was properly stated that these experiments required to be repeated and confirmed before they could be relied on.

periments required to be repeated and confirmed before they could be relied on.

Mr. Farrharian then read another paper, "On the Density of various Bodies when subjected to enormous Compressing Forces." Amongst various facts of great interest, which were accompanied and illustrated by tables, he stated that, besides the enormous pressure used by Mr. Hopking, of 7790 and 11,380 lbs. on the square inch, he had applied pressures of 80,000 lbs. and 90,000 lbs. to the square inch, or what would be equivalent to the weight of a column of water over 33 miles in height Under this enormous pressure, clay and other substances had acquired all the density, consistency, and hardness of some of our hardest and densest rocks. Many of the material parts of a most valuable paper, "On the Consumption of Fuel, and the Prevention of Smoke," read by Mr. Fairbailin, before the Section of Mechanical Science, had been already anticipated in the columns of this Journal, when directing attention to the report of that very eminent engineer to the local judicial authorities of Glasgow, on the means of relieving that city from the smoke unisance. He, however, described a furnace, which he conceived offered great facilities to the more perfect combustion of fuel. It was formed of two farnaces united into one, and the proposed improvement consists in a plan by which the more perfect the coals become mixed in a single chamber, and are described a furnace, which he conceived offered great facilities to the more perfect combustion of fuel. It was formed of two farnaces united into one, and the proposed improvement consists in a plan by which the gasses issuing from the coals become mixel in a single chamber, and are then passed, in a heated state, over the bridge of the furnace, where they are ignited. By this arrangement, combined with care in keeping the fire-bars clear for the admission of air, the combustion was rendered very complete. This paper produced an important discussion, in the course of which Dr. Arnor referred to his improved stoves, and explained the principle on which the combustion of fuel was effected in them. A plan, originally suggested by Dr. Firanklin, had been adopted by him, that of inverting a fire-grate, after the ignition of coals, and by this means placing the coals at the bottom and the fire at the top. He explained, that the smoke of bituminous coal was in the nature of evaporated pitch. By the proposed process it is submitted to the action of heat; and the smoke ascending through the hot coals at the top, is completely consumed, being converted into carbonic acid gas and water. It had been estimated that, according to the old plan of a large open fire-grate, five-sixths of the heat of a common fire passed up the chimney. Another curious result was pointed out—namely, that the throats of a chimney may be so centracted as to render the draught sufficiently strong to permit an opening to be made into the chimney from the upper part of a room, without the risk of its smoking, thus securing a more perfect ventilation than can be obtained in any other way. Mr. William's method of consuming smoke by the admission of jets of frosh air at the bridge of the furnace, and Mr. Jukes's moveable bars, were both referred to in terms of approbation during the discussion.

Mr. Granniam, of Liverpool, read a paper on his admirable project of

by the admission of jets of fresh air at the bridge of the furnace, and Mr. Jukes's moveable bars, were both referred to in terms of approbation during the discussion.

Mr. Grantham, of Liverpool, read a paper on his admirable project of a high level railway from docks, communicating directly with the several wharehouses, and also with the termini of the railways in that town. We derive great satisfaction from the conciousness that our columns were, we believe, the first medium of early introducing to public notice this proposed improvement, which, when completed, will form in itself an incidental era in the progress of railway enterprise.

A paper, from the pen of Mr. J. Nasnyth, "On a Method of Boring Holes in Block for Tunnelling Purposes," attracted notice, as well from the importance of the subject as from the high repute of the author. It is well known, that in the ordinary method of boring holes for blasting, by striking the end of the iron bar, or rod, with heavy hammers, much of the effect is lost, the power being in a great degree counteracted by what is termed the vis inexts of the bar. Mr. Nasnyth proposes to overcome this defect by converting the bar into a piston-rod, working in an air-tight cylinder, through a stuffing-box. By the adoption of this plan, it is conceived that increased force will be acquired; for when the piston is drawn to the end of the cylinder, the pressure of the atmosphere will force it back with necessarily accumulated weight, and the blow will be given with greatly increased effect. It was suggested that a similar result might be produced, even more readily, by the employment of valcanised india-rubber springs; and Mr. Nasmyrn observed, that any vey elastic medium may be made to answer the purpose, but air suggested itself, as affording greater extent of spring. Mechanical contrivances might easily be introduced, adapted to change of shape and direction of the penetrating point.

Mr. Grantham read a paper on Mr. Lindsey's experiments on a mi-

might easily be introduced, adapted to change of shape and direction of the penetrating point.

Mr. Grantham read a paper on Mr. Lindsky's experiments on a marine telegraph, as recently tried in Portsmouth Harbour, the object of which was to transmit a current of the electric fluid through water, without the use of immediately connecting wires. This subject was alluded to in our last Journal, in reference to statements which have recently appeared in the Mechanic's Magazine, of a very conflicting nature, as to the result of experiments on that subject conducted by Mr. Bars across the Serpentine. Similar experiments had been tried in Americs, and elsewhere, in which electric currents had been tried in Americs, and elsewhere, in which electric currents had been transmitted acress rivers by extending wires along the banks, at each side, and immersing copper-plates at each side. By this means, when a thin wire of sufficient length is able to overcome the opposition offered to the electric fluid by the water, a large portion of electricity will be found to pass directly through the water, instead of taking the more extended course through the water, instead of taking the more extended course through the water, instead of taking the more extended course through the water, instead of taking the more extended course through the water, instead of taking the more extended course through the water, instead of taking the more extended course through the water, instead of taking the more extended course through the water, instead of taking the more extended course through the water in the experiments in Portsmouth Harbour proved more satisfactory than those across rivers, salt water being found a better conducting medium than fresh; but as yet no satisfactory results appear to have been attained; and although the subject presents a curious electrics more than the experiments in the particular and provided the course of transcendant in the course of transcendant in the course of transcendant in the course of the course of tr

liance can be placed.

Mr. Bakewell then read a paper on Telegraphic Communication between England and America; an object, of course, of transcendant importance, but the importance of which is equalled by the extreme difficulties it presents. The plan proposed was the employment of a single galvanised iron wire, sufficiently strong to be self-protective, insulate with gutta percha, or other non-conducting substance, covered with tarred hempen yars. It is conceived that such a wire might, from it comparative lightness and flexibility, be readily stretched across that across the sufficient for the purposes of telegraphic communication. The

fterw the co that th the sig the stip really, for the mortgag terials of The f the price he woul Bristol pits wh

or Dunn

the appe

rough le latter

gess Cha

they

from

railw

Dock

and th ing, for

ceiv

when,

and me

eize t

had sunk judgment tings wer The co deliberate responder works on within fix their due pany of ength of come inso m with f their ov ontractor ent, be le to hin solute pro should not make good

ght fourmy the ful of the 4000 It was by to gineer, dur completion a completion the engineer sisted that, to act as the interest of the deed gineer, Mr they were at the time By the debief engin spellant, ject therety

to have bee costs. The ample opposition of the strate of the strate of the strate of the comparing the comparing the comparing the comparing the appella declaration

declaration
declaration
sought a d
sought and
son of the
son of the
sought,
decree of t
reserved as
puty soize

difficulties which were originally found of transmitting electric signals through insulated wires immersed in water were referred to, and the success by which they had been overcome seemed to promise that the impelments to transatlantic communication might, perhaps, be also subdued. In thus presenting, in a condensed form to our readers, the results of a variety of very interesting communications, we merely fulfil our public duty, as watchful chroniclers of the times, and are not, of course, answerable either for the speculative opinions they present, or for their probable or possible success. The spirit of enquiry is abroad! The British Association may be considered the circle of intellectual light; and the opinions and discussions emanating from its meetings, and diffused by the press, as the rays by which science disseminates its discoveries, reveals the accrets of nature, and illustrates the improvements and progress of art.

A case of some importance with regard to contracts entered into with allway companies was decided in the House of Lords, during the last session of Parliament, and it presents this movelty—that at the time when Cancery proceedings are far issa protracted than they formerly were, an appeal from a decree of the late Vrex-Chancour.or of England, dated the 13th of July, 1844, was not disposed of until nearly ton years after it had been pronounced. The case to which we allude was that of Rayoun, and it involved a number of novel and important matters for consideration. It is difficult to present in a condensed form all the facts and circumstances of a case which occupied mearly six days in the arguments, and as entire one in the delivery of the judgments; but, stripping it of minte and immaterial particulars, we have endeavoured to bring the real agastions, and the points decided, concisely, but at the same time clearly, defore our readers. That company was incorporated in 1835; and when they commenced the line of railway, they divided it into two portions, that from Bristol to near Reading being the B, or Bristol division—that from Bristol to near Reading being the B, or Bristol division—that from Bristol to near Reading being the B, or Bristol division—that from Bristol to near Reading being for 2½ miles from the Bristol Docks; the 2 B contract for about two miles, beginning at Keynshan; and the last, 8 L contract, beginning at the Cavorsham Road, near Reading, for a portion of nearly six miles. The appellant, after the execution of his three several contracts, entered upon the execution of the works, received large sums of money on account, and was proceeding with them, when, on the 2d of July, 1838, the respondents took possession of the works comprised in the two B contracts, and exited all the plant, tools, and materials, alleging that the contracts, are given a mention of the works he had express disjunctions of the several contracts, a right to spinlar than appellant was entitled to be paid for what he had d

ious

the oeks. AIRN, f that w, on ever, o the inited

ad are they the

s result so con-pening out the

can be

oject of t town.

f Boring rell from hor. It blasting, rs, much nteracted oposes to orking in

n of this when the mosphere blow will

any very suggested atrivances rection of

object of agh water, abject was h have reing nature, Mr. Bain

tted acr

immersing
of sufficient
ric fluid by
use directly
ree through
more satiseer conductoear to have
us electrical
n which re-

nication be-

t of a single re, insulated overed with ght, from its i across the lirst instance cation. The

in a manuscript and so between that the cutting would be entirely though the former, while they proved to be in a great measure through the latter. He also complained that the trial pits which the company default, were intentionally too shallow to enable him to form a correct pagment of the true stratification of the ground, through which the cuttines were to be made.

The company principally relied upon the contracts, which were very diberate deads, under seal, and executed both by the appellant and the spondents. By those deeds the appellant had contracted to execute the works on the specified parts of the rallway, according to the specifications, within fixed periods; and they provided that the appellant ahould secure heir due performance by his bond, conditioned for payment to the company of certain sums for every week's delay in the completion of the work, such sums impressing in certain proportions, according to the laght of time. It was further provided, that if the appellant should be one insolvent, or from any cause whatever, not the act of the company and their own, paying them out of the moneys in hand belonging to the outractor; that the moneys previously paid to him might, in that tent, be deemed full payment and satisfaction for all works already done by him; and, further, that all moneys then or thereafter becoming paylete to him, together with the tools and materials, should become the absolute property of the company, and that, if such tools and materials should not be sufficient to pay for the completion of the works, he should have good the deficiency. The deed further declared that the company had greed to pay the contractor the sum of 80,028 f.68, for the completion of the works, in the following manner—namely, to pay every fortiet four-fiths of the value of the works done during that period, until the reserve fund on each contract should amount to 4000t, and then to pay the full value, to be estimated on certificates of their principal engineers to be the arbitrator of the company. The hil

account. The value of the plant could not be less than 10,000%; and the true meaning of the contract was that the company, although at liberty to seize and appropriate the plant belonging to the appellant, were also bound to account for its value in settling their accounts with him.

The House then declared the appellant entitled to a decree to the following effect:—1st. An account of all sums properly expended by the company in completing, according to the terms and stipulations of the contract, the works thereby respectively agreed to be done by the appellant, including extra work.—2d. That an account should be taken of what is due to the company for principal and interest on the several advances made by them by way of mortgage; and that it ought to be declared that the appellant is properly chargeable on that account for all auns expended by the company in the completion of their works.—3d. The appellant was then declared entitled to an account of what would have been payable to him under the contracts at the completion thereof, in case the works had been finished by him, and not by the company; and also to an account of the reserved funds, and of the value of the plant and materials, which the company took possession of in the months of July and August, 1838. It was further declared that the appellant was chargeable in those accounts with all penalties, and other sums, payable under the conditions of his bonds—such sums to be treated as liquidated damages, unless the appellant could show to the satisfaction of the Court that the default, or delay, in respect of which the damages were claimed, were occasioned by the act or default of the company, their agents, or servants; and no penalties, or sums, were to be claimable on the bonds from and after the time that the company took possession of the works respectively, to which such works referred. The House disperved of the filing of separate bills; and as the appellant submitted to pay such sum, if any, as should be found due from him; after the accounts had b

Although many of the causes that have changed the depression of the iron trade, in 1850, to the healthy and remunerative condition of the last three years still exist, we consider it would be most unwise and improvi-dent if the opportunity which will present itself next spring (the opening of the Universal Exhibition at Paris) should find our metallic industries lethargic and unconcerned, taking no heed or trouble to promote the most intimate freedom of trade in coals and iron with our allies and neighbours of France. The "Iron Manufacture" of Great Britain we hope will, therefore, gladly respond to the invitation, and, encouraged by the facilities of transit afforded, and the great advantage of affixing prices, make the most carnest endeavour to show every variety of quality, form, and mode of manipulation that prevails in this country. To the French free-trader this will afford the greatest information and confidence, and the French protectionist will learn how greatly his fears of injury are exaggerated. At what a sacrifice to every other industry a country prohibits the importation and free use of iron, it is unnecessary for us to argue. Free exchange of productions is now, amongst political economists, if not among manufacturers, a settled fact; and no one can deny but that a reduction, or rather annihilation, of the heavy and prohibitory duties in France would be the greatest boon to both countries that could be imagined, even by the wise and fertile brain of the present popular Emprenor or FIRE FRENCH. We should be misleading our iron-trade readers if we allowed them to suppose that the benefits of production and consumption would not be mutual. We should send to France raw material, which they want: we should receive from them ornamental and finished castings, which we want. Who, conversant with the trade, but knows the difficulty to get, in this kingdom, anything approaching to a tasteful column, fountain, or railing, but at an enormous cost. If the French had pig-iron as cheap, they would run away with a large share of our and the world's custom, of such articles; and seeing that we make about 2,750,000 tons of pigs, and they the old 750,000 only, we should enable them to ornament us.

The gentlemen selected by our Board of Trade to assist in forming a collection illustrating the iron m of the Universal Exhibition at Paris) should find our metallic industries lethargic and unconcerned, taking no heed or trouble to promote the mos

must be the result. All we ask of the makers is—Let the collection be worthy of the trade.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders in the Carbery West Mining Company, whether scripholders or registered proprietors, was held on Wednesday, for the purpose of appointing a committee of investigation into the affairs of this company. The manner the proceedings were conducted (which are fully reported in another column) will be hailed with satisfaction by the various parties interested. There can be little doubt but that the adventure has been carried on in a most loose manner, and those who have been the means of bringing it into its present condition are now doing everything in their power to keep the mine in disrepute, although any information derived from discharged captains and such like characters, will slways be looked upon with suspicion. Mr. Lucas has, from time to time, published in our columns various statements of accounts, which were correctly abstracted from the books, but, as he observed, he made no comments, and it could not be expected that he could attach a long explanation to every item. Mr. Lucas, no doubt, sunk his money in the concern purely as an investment, and not as a jobber in mines, and as such it was natural he should keenly feel the manner the proceedings had been conducted, but he appears, to a great extent, to have lost sight of the fact that all the misdoings, if there have been any, were done by the parties before the present board came into office, and the conduct of Mr. Peter, the present chairman, throughout has shown only one desire, that of resuscitating the mines. He and his brother director have invested largely in the concern, and have evinced the greatest anxiety to develope the property, and, by the step he is about to take, it is to be hoped his best wishes will be realised.

Various propositions were made for raising capital, and amongst others the issue of the 13,545 reserved shares, but in the present state of the market, it was truly observed that that plan was quite imp

THE NEW MOTIVE-POWER—POULSON'S PENDULUM T LEVER.—The documents filed in the Great Seal Patent Office by Mr. Ebenezer Poulson, of Monkweixmouth, in the county of Durham, in the matter of the letters patent for his invention for giving motion to mechanical arrangements where manual force is employed as a prime mover, under the title of "An Improved Mechanical Purchase, applicable to working ships' and other pumps, and to similar purposes," set forth the nature of the said invention in the following terms:—"This invention consists in a peculiar adaptation of lever for working ship and other pumps, and may be employed as a mechanical purchase, when required. The lever is T shaped, and is suspended between fixed bearings on standards, at the point where the horizontal line crosses the vertical line, a heavy weight being fixed to the lower extremity of the vertical abank. In working pumps by this arrangement the rods of the plungers are fitted to the two extremities of the horizontal portion of the lever. By awinging, or oscillating, the weighted portion of the lever, the horizontal portion will receive a vibratory movement, similar to that of an ordinary steam-engine beam. The amount of purchase will, of course, be regulated by the different ratios in the lengths of the vertical arm and the horizontal oper it the vertical arm being long the purchase will be increased." Drawings are annexed to the final specification, and described therein, and should be referred to for the proper understanding of the invention.

PROPOSED GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY, THROUGH THE NORTHERN MINERAL DISTRICTS.

An outline of the route of this important enterprise appeared in our last Number, and we now proceed to point out a few of the numerous advantages which its construction would confer on general, on mining, and on

Number, and we now proceed to point out a few of the numerous advantages which its construction would confer on general, on mining, and on local interests.

The main line, of about 100 miles in length, with average works, no tunnels, and superior gradients, is well chosen, as starting from the converging point of the Scottish trunk railways at the far-famed matrimonial shrine of Gretna Green.

By a glance at Bradshaw's railways map, it is seen that railways from London, Boston, Great Grimsby, Hull, Scarborough, Whitby, and Stockton, are more or less directly connected with Harrogate, besides lines from the inland cities and towns of Manchester, Burmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham, Huddersfield, Halfars, Bradford, Lecks, and York. Gretna Green is also directly connected with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Porth, Dundee, Aberdeel, and Scotland generally, with the expected early completion of a line from Dumfries to Port Patrick, where the sea is only 21½ miles in width, to Iroland. From London to Gretna would be about 300 miles, or 7½ hours, at 40 miles per hour for expresses.

It is also contemplated, by the promoters of the Great Central Railway, to seek power to renew so much of the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Railway (which was ruined by internal dissension, probably caused by the pressure of opponents), as would give nearly direct access between Liverpool and Newcastle, through the heart of Lancashire and Yorkshire, by existing lines. This line was to have effected the following saving of distances:—From Newcastle to Preston, 64‡ miles; to Flectwood, 64‡; to Bury, 38; to Liverpool, 26; and to Manchester, 18½ miles. Besides this important saving of distance, the Cleveland iron fields have since rise into great importance, extending from Stockton on the north, to Soarborough on the south, and then passing inland to Northamptonshire, when they appear again at Higham Forrers in abundance.

By the Great Central Railway felecting a junction with the Bedale and Leyburn line, it would only be about 30 miles to

known to be favourable to a railway through that district, as conducing to its best interests.

From near Longtown, the Great Central proceeds past Netherby, Canoby coal field, Harclaw Lime-works, Newcastleton, Dinlaybyr Colliery, Lariston Lime-works, of superior quality, to the summit at the heads of the Liddell and North Tyne. From this summit it passes down past Stob's Castle, to the North British Railway at Hawick, where lines again converge from Edinburgh and from Berwick by the fertile and manufacturing valleys of the Tweed, the Tevict, and the Gala. Thus, at each junction with existing lines, the Great Central would exchange traffic with them in a mutually beneficial manner.

At the highest point of the Great Central lies the North Tyne Plaskett coal field, of 20 square miles area; and about 10 miles from that field are, the inexhaustible iron fields of Hareshaw and Redesdale, producing about 9680 tons of very superior ironstone nodules per acre, brought to the surface at a cost of 76, per ton when worked.

Amongst the numerous irons tried by Mr. Stephenson, to ascertain the best for the High-level Bridge at Newcastle, the North Tyne Redesdale iron was one of the very best, although made by the inferior coals found beside the ironstone, and formed one of the irons chosen for making the castings of that bridge.

It is the opinion of experienced ironmasters that, if made with the

castings of that bridge.

It is the opinion of experienced ironmasters that, if made with the

It is the opinion of experienced ironmasters that, if made with the Plaskett superior coals, and the Larriston excellent smelting lime, both on the route to Carlisle, the North Tyne iron would be second to none, not even excepting the Lowmoor and Bowling irons, of well-known celebrity. The Plaskett coals are estimated at only 3s. 6d. per ton at the surface, and would undoubtedly command an extensive sale in Teviotdale, where the outcroppings of this field used to be carried in sacks, on the backs of ponies, a few years back, and brought high prices there.

The celebrated hematite ores of Furness and Whitehaven, raised to the extent of 282,000 tons in 1851, will have railway and sea communication to Carlisle and other ports of the Solway, in connection with the Great Central. The North Tyne ores would, therefore, by the Great Central, be about 48 miles altogether from the mines to Carlisle, and only a few miles more to Annan, where they could be shipped to Whitehaven, Wales, or the Forest of Dean; or the ores of these districts taken to North Tyne, as might be required.

or the Forest of Dean; or the ores of these districts taken to North Tyne, as might be required.

Thus, at the summit of the line, the unusual advantage of receiving an extensive mineral traffic, and conveying it down descending inclines to markets, both north and west, is realised, and is one seldom met with on any railway, which will contribute to good dividends.

The mining and iron-making population of North Tyne would have the advantage in time of the Roxburghshire markets and manufactures at a short distance; whilst these goods would be paid for in coals, lime, and iron, from North Tyne.

Exclusive of these advantages to the mining interests of the north and west of England, the Great Central Railway would shorten the present railway distance from Hawick to Carlisle and Liverpool, 110 miles; to Hexham and Newcastle, 60 miles; to Manchester and London, 110 miles.

All this would be realised without direct competition with existing lines, since a glance at any railway map will show that the Great Central only steps in to fill the vacant seat in the family circle, and would liberally contribute to the prosperity of that circle.

rally contribute to the prosperity of that circle.

Such are a few of the advantages which the construction of the Great
Central Railway would confer, on general, on railway, on mining, and on

It is stated that the most encouraging support has already been received, besides very general interest taken in promoting it by various local interests. It is also stated that the North-Eastern and the Lancaster and Carlisle Companies intend to support strongly the Barnard-Castle transverse line, described in our last Journal, as a basis of opposition to the Great Central Railways.

described in our last Journal, as a basis of opposition to the Great Central Railway.

The Northern Counties line, by Barnard-Castle, over Stainmoor, had long gradients of 1 in 75, with upwards of 7000 yards of tunnelling; so that, if the line now proposed has no tunnels, either the former twice-levelled and amended line was very badly laid out indeed, or the present one has very sovere gradients. Such a line, at best, is little calculated to compare with one having no tunnels, and no gradients worse than 1 in 100 between Harrogate and Brough, and Gretna. Even if made, the Barnard-Castle line should clearly be made to join the Great Central near Brough, and save half its length to the Lancaster and Carlisle, whilst giving the Stockton and Durham district more independent and direct access to Scotland, to Ireland, and to North Tyne, than they can have by the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway. Again, the connection of the Durham districts directly with Lancashire by the Great Central is of much value to that district; so that, in every point of view, the Great Central is far

re conducive to the interests of the Durham and Cleveland district in the Barnard-Castle scheme.

we, therefore, recommend the promoters of the Barnard-Castle scheme make common cause with the Great Central one, on the principle of bundle of a ticks-unite and pro

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE (PROW OUR CERRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGRAM.)

Oct. 19 .- At the closing meeting of the ironmasters, held at Dudley on Saturday evening last, the quotations of the preliminary meeting-namely, bars and rods 111, hoops 121, and sheets 131 per ton, were connamely, bars and rods 111., hoops 121., and sheets 131. per ton, were confirmed, but how far they have been generally upheld throughout the district, it is difficult to say. The large houses have not reduced, but it is said that some descriptions of iron can be purchased at 10s., and in some instances have been hought at a reduction of 20s. per ton. This, however, has not been unexpected; on the contrary, it is the consequence of a variety of well-known causes, operating to depress trade, and render manufacturing and stock-holding more difficult. The demand during the week has not been brisk, although increased orders have been issued since the quarterly meetings, and the determination of the large masters has been made known; but the demand, particularly for rails, is exceedingly limited, and all our transactions are marked with increased caution. Although not directly affected by the Liverpool bubbles which have just burst, they have not, however, been without their effect on the general trade of this as well as other districts; and there is an evident disposition on the part of the bankers and money-lenders, to draw in and cripple the means of production. As yet this has not been felt so as to stop the works; and the men in the iron districts are still employed. The accounts of the quarter have been well settled, and as yet we have, perhaps, less to complain of than many other districts in England. One house, that of Messrs. Porter and Stuart, of Birmingham Heath, have suspended payment, and their affairs are now in course of settlement. It is a London house, and the proprietors have been carrying on some extensive works in this neighbourhood, in which many persons are deeply interested. They stand in the directory as iron building arof manufacturers, Gastreet and Spring-hill. Their liabilities amount to 25,0004, the whole of which, it is said, they will be able to pay. Their difficultives are attributed to over-stocking, building, and the non-arrival of remittances from Australia. It is proposed, I understa ed, but how far they have been generally upheld throughe required. The following circular has been received by the broadens from the solicitors of the company:—38, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, Oct. 16.

We regret to inform you that owing to the pressure of unforceseen circumstances Messrs. Porter and Stuart, of the Spring-hill Works, are under the necessity of sus pending their payments. We have to solicit your attendance at a meeting of creditors to be held on Friday next, at our offices, as above, at 12 oflock, when the position of matters will be explained.

We are, &c., MOTTRAN AND KNIGHT.

of matters will be explained. We are, &c., MOTTRAN AND KNORT.

In compliance with the above, the creditors will meet to-morrow, Friday, at 12 o'clock. This is the only unfavourable move in the trades and it is not likely to have any serious injurious effect, the debts being distributed amongst many, and not very large sums.

In the Copper Trade, prices are firm. A scarcity is reported, and attributed to the falling off in the exports of foreign ore, and the non-productiveness of the home mines. By some dealers, an advance in price has been talked of during the week, but I believe it amounts to no more than desire to get a rise. The demand for manufacturing nurroses are not been talked of during the week, but I believe it amounts to no more than a desire to get a rise. The demand for manufacturing purposes are not such as to justify any attempt at a rise, and none with the present demand and supply will take place.

Tin is in abundance here, and to be had easier, and the same applies

to all other metals

Tin is in abundance here, and to be had easier, and the same applies to all other metals.

In the General Manufacturing Department, there is an evident dullness; and at many of the large works they could dispense with some hands, if they could replace them when required, but as this cannot be done so easily, the men are kept on in many branches, although making for stock. For the Australian market, we are now making very few articles, except bedsteads, farming implements, and those of actual utility.

The Faney Trade, in all the principal markets of Australia, appears to be quite over-stocked; and, unless for bond false orders, we are not shipping to that quarter. The late arrivals from America have not very materially added to our order-books; and trade, on the whole, rules dull. In the war branches of our trade there is, of course, no want of orders. Unfortunately, they continue to survive with great regularity, and furnish the gun, sword, and marine-store masters ample employment, which, it is to be regretted, tends very littlefto the general prosperity of the country. In Willenball, there is a falling off in the lock trade; and the manufacturers find it difficult to realise the high price of the raw material.

The makers of Hollow Ironwork, at West Bromwich, Wednesbury, and the surrounding district, are in the same position, and the demand is by no means as active as heretofore.

In the Carriage and Wagon Trade of the district, the demand is brisk. Exclusive of the orders necessary for carrying on the immense increase in the Coal Trade, there are some large orders on the books for railway carriages for foreign lines everythings or deres necessary in the coal Trade of the large orders or the books for railway carriages for foreign lines everythings or deres orders necessary for carrying on the immense increase in the Coal Trade, there are some large orders or the books for railway carriages for foreign lines everythes of the country.

Exclusive of the orders necessary for carrying on the immense increase in the Coal Trade, there are some large orders on the books for railway carriages for foreign lines, exclusive of an increased supply for our lines. The hands employed in the Chandelier and Candlestick Trade, are still in full work, and with every prospect of a good winter's trade.

in full work, and with every prospect of a good winter's trade.

FRIDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.—The meeting of Porter and Co.'s creditors is just over. Thirty out of forty of the creditors were represented. The statement of accounts having been submitted by Messrs. Mottram and Knight, on behalf of the firm, three of the largest creditors were appointed inspectors, to ascertain whether they were correct, and report thereon to another meeting this day week, at the same office and hour; and if the statements are correct, there can be little doubt the assignments will be accorded.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE. [PROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTRESIELD.]

Oct. 20 .- Now that the quarterly meetings of the ironmasters have been brought to a conclusion, the proceedings in connection with the Iron Trade during the week may be reported as extremely satisfactory. Almost every description of mineral continues to maintain its price, and some kinds of ore are realising prices higher than for several years past, without any probability of an immediate reduction. Pig-iron is in much request, and has been dealt in largely during the week. We have had a good demand for plates, and ralls are in much better request. Some large orders for manufactured iron were yesterday received by two eminent Yorkshire firms, which will take several months to complete; in addition to which there is some difficulty experienced in completing contracts under execution in due time. There is a steady demand for manufactured iron for home consumption; and this, coupled with several other favourable circumstances, both at home and abroad, afford abundant promise of a good winter's trade. Some new works are in contemplation in Derbyshire; but the present high prices of ores render it somewhat unadvisable to increase the production of manufactured iron to any considerable extent. The effect of these high prices, however, it is confidently expected, will be materially lessened in a short time by the opening of fresh sources of production. The favourable accounts of the harvest in America, and the success of our arms in the East, is gradually inspiring confidence amongst our merchants. The quarterly accounts, so far as we have been able to learn, have been punctually settled; we hear of no failures; and, altogether, the aspect of the iron trade looks extremely vigorous and healthful. The Steel Trade is very brisk, and prices steady. The demand for cutlery and files is as active as for several months past; indeed, all the manufacturers at Sheffield are busy with orders, and the operatives are not only fully employed, but well paid for their labour.

The winter demand for Coals is already felt in the principal mining districts, and prices have in many instances advanced been brought to a conclusion, the proceedings in connection with the Iron Trade during the week may be reported as extremely satisfactory. Almost

can be obtained. The great difficulty hitherto has been to provide a sufficient number of wagons to afford transit for the increased supplies; but we are enabled to state that this inconvenience has been met to a great extent by the increase of the rolling stock of some of the railway companies, especially the Great Northern. We have also observed a great desire on the part of the middle and upper classes of society to enforce a rigid economy of this article, by only lighting those fires which were absolutely essential and necessary.

man from Leamington, writing to the office of your correspon-

dont here, says:—"I am desirous of finding a locality where magnesian limestone and gypsam (or plaster of Paris) both occur together, the latter (gypsum) as pure as possible, and the former with the highest proportion of magnesia. I want them for certain manufactures, and, if possible, on the same piece of ground, to save two expenses in rent, apparatus, &c. I also wish to procure a few dozen pounds as specimens, for which I would pay; and at what price for experiment? Also, what is the price in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield per ton of the limestone (magnesian or the lowest bod), and of the gypsum in its natural state?" Perhaps some of the readers of the Mining Journal may be able to give some information in reference to the enquiries in the above letter. The writer goes on to say that he wrote to a gentleman in the Peak of Derbyshire, expressing his belief that gold would be found in pieces higher up the country, a fortnight before Mr. Calvert found it so at Ashford, and that he has little doubt pieces weighing pounds might be found still higher up, and that if he were in the locality he would try to form a company to work the ground higher up the Peak. higher up the Peak.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

Ocr. 19 .- The operations in our "Room," as I believe I have before bserved, are like angels' visits, "few and far between:" some days w save not a single transaction in the Government Funds; and the follow-

have not a single transaction in the Government Funds; and the following note will pretty well give some idea of our movements, which certainly are not in the advance, but rather retrograde.

During the past week, on two days no bargain was done in Consols, the extreme fluctuation both having exceeded † per cent., the highest quotation being 94%, and the lowest 93%. Grand Canal shares have ranged from 40 to 42, the latter being the last price; Patriotic Insurance, from 7% to 7%; Hibernian Bank, 31½; Dublin and Belfast Railway, 42½; Great Southern and Western, 45½ 46; Midland Great Western, 46½ 47%; Cork and Bandon, 11½; Waterford and Limerick, 24½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 42½; Royal Bank of Ireland, 19; National Bank, 26; Dublin and Liverpool Steam-Ship Building Company, 48.

In Mines, the business has been very limited—General Mining Company shares have been effected in the shares of the Mining Company of Ireland, which are firm at the quoted price, 17½. Some shares in the Cobre Mines changed hands at 42½.

price, I understand, a cargain of or saares toos place. Some share so that the colore Mines changed hands at 42½.

With regard to the Railway Interest, I am sorry to note the prices for some lines—Waterford and Limerick shares, with 50½ paid, are only saleable at 24½; Cork and Bandon, with 50½ paid, are quoted at 11; Belfast and County Down, 50½ paid, price 29; Cork, Blackrock, &c., 20½ paid, 14½; Dublin and Drogheda, 75½ paid, 60; Newry and Warrenpoint, 20½ paid, 4½; Waterford and Limerick, 60½ paid, 24½. On one day, the 17th inst., we had no business in Consols, only one bargain in Joint-stock Banks, and none in Mines.

I am the more strongly impressed with the conviction that the "Room" is doomed to fall. There is no business doing, and I regret to say that our Irish capitalists, or those who want to employ money in the Government securities, or in mining or railway shares, do their business through the London brokers; and who, in the present state of things, should blame them? We all look to our own interest; and, with the telegraphic system, it is a complete farce to talk of an Exchange, or Room, kept up in Dublin for half an hour in the day. Let them abandon this, and not meet to parley jokes, when no business can be offected, but get rid. of the expense of the room, and let every broker have his own connection, and, when business is to be done, communicate with others. I will not dwell on this subject, which is somewhat sore to "our" members of the "Room;" but I feel that, while I am enlightening your English readers, I am promoting the interests of those who most complain, as my object is to correct abuses, and, by the proper application of capital, to establish our Irish mines, good in themselves, are destroyed by your London jobbers; and until that is done away with, and we have honest Irish agents, who, with the adjuncts from Cornwall and Devon, can be relied upon, we cannot hope for any support or success. It is not my object to destroy mining pursuits in Ireland, but to advance them, for I am mysel explorations and reports, how is it to be done? We have had several of your scientific miners or geologists, whose reports are best understood by the fee paid them; and what are the results? Money is given to these men, who know nothing of the locality, whose statements deceive the adventurers, and destroy this country by "opinions" on localities where nothing offers but pay for the report, and where productive ground is left unnoticed and unobserved.

venturers, and according by opinions on localities where nothing offers but pay for the report, and where productive ground is left unnoticed and unobserved.

The affairs of the General Mining Company for Ireland I do not find are progressing much towards improversent, but, if I am rightly informed, it is the intention of the board of directors to make a call, which I have all along said was indispensable. The proceedings at the Petty Sessions this last week has terminated in an order for the payment of the men, the directors or agent being cast in open court, while other summonses have, I understand, been issued, and decrees obtained. The August cost, I find, is not yet paid in full, although some orders for meal have been issued in part payment; in the meantime, the miners and surface men have abandoned their work until they get payment of arrears. Three trustees have been appointed in the room of those who vacated office—vix. Sir James Murray, Capt. Carroll, of Nenagh, and Peter Burrowes, Esq. I think I mentioned that Messrs. Elliott and Millar, two of the directors, had paid a morning visit to the mine, who have made a lengthened report; should I obtain a copy you shall have the substance, although but little value is to be attached, from the issocence of the parties of mining operations, and more especially this locality. The great wheel which was removed from West Shallee has been at work for the past two months, but since the "strike" there is little or nothing for it to do. The steam-engine, &c., from Hayle, is now on the mine, and the bob and cylinder in the house; but I have not heard when it may be expected to be put together.

I have just been informed that a special meeting of the directors is to be held on Tuesday next, to determine on abandoning the underground workings, and confining the operations to dressing and returning the halvans. This is how we manage mines here—the fact is, the company has no tip, although their mines are in Tipperary. I will send you an abstract of the report referred t

This is how we manage mines here—the fact is, the company has no tip, although their mines are in Tipperary. I will send you an abstract of the report referred to next week.

I like amazingly the letter, in your Notices to Correspondents, relating to the Cosheen Mine. I am happy to hear they are in a position to send to the Cosheen Mine. I am happy to hear they are in a position to send to the Cosheen Mine. I am happy to hear they are in a position to send to the Cosheen Mine. I am happy to hear they are in a position to send the company in the courteous invitation to visit the mine, and may avail myself of it, when you shall have the result of personal investigation, and not simply the information acquired from others. Might I, however, be allowed to ask what number of shares has been paid upon, besides the 6000 or 8000 free shares as purchase money? What the cost since the formation of the company, and the balance in the hands of bankers? What the amount of sales of ores, and, furthermore, what the chance of a dividend, its rate per cent. on capital employed, and when? These are simple questions, and ought to be easily solved.

As regards Irish Consols, your correspondent, "A Victim," seems glive to the movement, or rather, I ought to say, to the absence of any, on the part of the board. Is it, I would ask, to be supposed that the chairman is the only one competent to preside? I repeat, there is a game going on, and I counsel the sharcholders to be on their guard, while they have a firsh to enquire as to the past expenditure; and should they get any information, if I am not wrongly informed, it will "a tale unfold."

I am glad to find that the "Roaring of the Waters" is to be changed to an Irish, if not a more euphonious name—that of Leighcloon. It appears that Mr. Arthur Dean, Capts, Joseph Richards, Henry Thomas, and James Hosking, have visited the sett, and reported upon it, one of these gentlemen being, if I mistake not, one of the presiding detities over the Roaring Material to and from the mines, and an

traces of copper are also found. The sett, it is represented, is well situated, being bounded on the east by the county road, and on the west by Roaring Water Bay. Let caution be your motto, and a pick and gad your shield. Our last prices of to-day are soon told—Consols, 932. National Bank, 26. No price for mining shares. Dublin and Wicklow Railway, 53. Great Southern and Western, 46; Midland Great Western, 464. We have for shares in banks, Insurance, and railways only four prices quoted.

IMPROVED MANUPACTURE or CHARCOAL IRON AND STEEL

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE or CHARCOAL IRON and STEEL.

M. August Laugel, of Paris, has suggested a new system of manipulation in the manufacture of iron of superior quality, and proceeds to demonstrate the possibility of an industrial revolution in the United States, where he considers the plan the most applicable, in the manufacture of cast-iron, wrought-iron, and steel. In a short review of the history of iron making, it is shown that, as the demand increased, coal was obliged to be introduced, by which the foundries carried on with wood were beaten out of the field, and Great Britain, with ther immense coal fields, became the producers for the rest. Under such circumstances, if suddenly there should be discovered a new means of making iron with wood as rapidly and as economically as it is done at present with coal; and if also the iron so made should offer in quality very great advantages in comparison with that made with coal, it is supposed the consumers weald prefer it to English iron, to which at present they are only attracted by its cheapness.

comparison with that made with coal, it is supposed the consumers would profer it to English iron, to which at present they are only attracted by its cheapness.

The United States is considered the fittest country to try this experiment, inasmuch as wood is plentiful, and can be obtained at a low price, beds of ironstone are very numerous, and easy modes of transit exist in all directions. The writer then proceeds to state that wood is not charged with those mineral substances which injure at once the calorific effect and the quality of the metals fabricated by it. Coal contains ofton 10 percent, of matters either useless or highly injurious; wood, on the contrary contains hardly one-half per cent, of mineral substances, and which are never injurious; all wood has great elemical uniformity, while coals differ much from each other, occasioning much difficulty in ranging the methods of employing them, but still would not be employed as a combustible without previous preparation, awing to the quantity of water which appears to consist in a peculiar preparation of the charcoal, by taking from the wood only the water, and stopping the distillation as soon as the substances which escape begin to produce carbon. This product is called "lignum," and two processes have been adopted for its production. In the first, the gases from the fire-place are brought into immediate contact with the wood, until the temperature is raped to 100 centigrade, which favours still more the vaporisation by the tendency the gases themselves have to be saturated by vapour. In the second method, only the heat radiating from the gases in fire-place is employed; not brought into immediate contact with the wood is piled. This method is said to afford the most satisfactory results, more economic, and not likely to render the wood pyrophoric, or liable to spontaneous combustion on coming in contact with air. There are two or three other methods which may be employed for converting wood into lignite, but which it is not necessary to notice here.

I

ployed for converting wood into lignite, but which it is not necessary to notice here.

In puddling iron with lignum, the reverberatory furnace is of entirely different construction to those in which coal is employed; it is very long vertically, the grate is very low, and composed only of a few bars to support the wood. The air no longer enters freely into the furnace; the blowers send a graduated current under the wood which traverses it, producing distillation. The current of combustible gases passes into the laboratory portion of the furnace, where the puddling takes place, and is met by a current of air, carefully regulated and driven through a pipe, being a pure combustible gas, free from even a particle of uncombined oxygen. The iron produced by such means, it is said, will in every instance be of good quality; and to arrive at the general expenses of the process, practice alone can decide. The solution of the problem is of the utmost importance to the United States; it will enable them to employ to advantage the mineral wealth scattered over their territory, and upon a point of the utmost consequence will, the writer believes, render them independent of other nations, and eminently, therefore, deserves the attention of the metallurgist and manufacturer.

MORE MINING FRAUDS-THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

MORE MINING FRAUDS—THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

BLATER DISTRICT COURT OF BARRESPET.

Re JAMES ECKLEY PROCESTER, innkeeper, dealer in shares, &c., Launceston,—This was a meeting for the last examination, which had been adjourned from last month. The bankrupt was supported by Mr. G. Turner, solicitor. Mr. Pitts appeared for Mr. Gires of Gurney and Lethbridge Cowlard, solicitors, Launceston,.

The bankrupt was examined at considerable length by Mr. Gurney (of the first of Gurney and Lethbridge Cowlard, solicitors, Launceston).

The bankrupt was examined at considerable length by Mr. Gurney, relative to certain mining transactions in which he had been engaged. He stated that he was the tween 20001, and 30001, set down as having been received for shares. On the other tween 20001, and 30001, set down as having been received for shares. On the other side there were payments made on account of the mine amounting to 45001. In the cost-book, which was produced, it was stated that at the general meeting of the adventureer, held on the 19th of January, at Launceston, present Captain Richards, J. Dalo, J. E. Prockter, and others, it was received that the purchase of the mines, including plant, &c., be agreed for at the sum of 5401, &c.

The Barkaury said there was no meeting of the sort ever held. He was persuaded by a gentieman connected with the mines to enter this, because he said unless he did it, it would not he be legal, and any profit arising would be absorbed, unless an agreement was entered into by themselves. The names attached were not the signatures of the parties. He had no object in putting these "artificial" mes at the bottom, except for the reason he had already given. He could not have any personal object in each signed all the names, with the number of shares opposite to each.

Mr. Gurawy: An that was done, none of the parties being present —Barkeyer: Decidedly; Mr. Young told me that was the way to do it. (Semanton.).

Mr. Gurawy: An the shot of March, 1830, there was snother meeting of the combeing in the chai

smined and round to be correct. Analys all assumed in the same manner.—BANKBUFT: He MIFT, YEAR.

Mr. GURNEY: There is the name of Wm. Prockter as chairman.—BANKBUFT: He was never present. He (bunkrupt) wrote his name. The reason of his doing this was, that the same gentleman as before mentioned told him that without the metings were held bi-monthly, everything would be informal.

Mr. GURNEY: Another meeting was held on the 20th of Moy, 1855, when it is said that the accounts were examined and deemed satisfactory.—BANKBUFT: That is of the same character, but I must tell you that shareholders had no right to examine the accounts until the promoters of the mine had completed the contract set forth in the prospectus. A large number of shares had been transferred to different persons before these meetings were supposed to have taken place.

The COMMENSIONER observed that it could not be possible that the law could recognise such a course.

The Commission of course.

The Commission and course.

Mr. Gurnar stated that on the 5th of July it was entered that at a meeting held on the mine, present Messrs. Nicholis, May, and William Procker, the accounts were examined and found to be correct, and the operations of the mine were progressing to the entire satisfaction of the board; signed W. E. Nicholis, chairman. He would ask whether that person was present?—Bankawer replied that he was not, nor was Win. Procker, who had never held any shares, except when he obliged him by transferring some to sums people at Leeds.

The hanks and was then examined as to his transactions in Wheal Eckley and Wheal

Prockter, who had never held any shares, except when he obliged him by transsering some to some people at Lorda.

The bankrupt was then examined as to his transactions in Wheal Eckley and Wheal James, in which he had made similar entries of meetings when no such meetings were held. In the latter mine he had a large number of shares, and all the accounts which he had filed were gone through with much care to ascertain how far he had accounted for the disposal of them. It appeared from this examination that with the accounted for the disposal of them. It appeared from the examination that with the had accounted for the disposal of them. It appeared from the scheduler of the disposal of them. It appeared from the scheduler of the disposal of them the shares that the shares they were all duty accounted for. There was, however, one instance in which he had omitted to enter in his balance-sheet the sale of 100 charge that the shares to his fall of the shares to his friends. He accordingly transferred some to Mr. Hicks. riced to transfer some of the shares to his friends. He according to Mr. R. Hicks.

Mr. Gusser (holding up the transfer): Who signed that transfer.

Mr. Cussive (notions up the transfer): Who signed that transfer I—BANERY. It is his own signature.

Mr. Gusswy: Take care what you say.—BANEROFY: I think so yit is exactly like his. Mr. Tusswy: I that your own writing, Sir !—BANEROFY: I think so yit is exactly like his. Mr. Tusswer: I that your own writing, Sir !—BANEROFY: I think it is mine. Commissione: Whose is it!—BANEROFY: If it is not his, it is mine.

Commissione: That is an equivocal answer.—BANEROFY: I think it is mine. Commissione: You know it is.—BANEROFY: Test it is.

Mr. William Prockiter was a loss camined. I lie stated he lent his brother 300f, before the 29th of September, 1832, in several amounts, but he had no entry of it in any book. He received a check for it at the time, but as it afterwards formed portion of a mortgage to one Davey for 500f, on account of his brother, he destroyed the check. Some questions arose in the course of the examination, as to the great amount which had been paid by the bankrupt to the Exeter Beanelt Society on behalf of his brother; and as the case was likely to last some time longer, and the Court had aready at some hours, it was arranged to adjourn it till the next morning. The exertary of the society was examined at the next stiting, and efter a tections investigation into the extraordinary circumstances, the bankrupt was allowed to pass his last examination.—Plymouth Mail.

RECKLESSNESS OF WORKMEN.—We have this week to record two in-tances of deliberate recklessness on the part of men connected with collieries, one of which proved fatal. Two colliers, F. Hurst and W. Kelly, were committed to price or three months, for taking off the tops of their lamps at Ince Hall Colliery; and, ofter an awful explosion of a boiler, 25 feet long, at the Parkheids Colliery, belonging of Mesers. Dimmack, Blackwell, and Horton, which did an immense deal of damsy, tilling G. Pictober, the fireman, it was found, upon examination, that the safety-raise and been screwed down tight.

ury, the It havin the mercui mined to for reduced to 0 tons was of mercury When the everal div No.

f the

1. Cord 2. Ave 1. Aust

4. Lake

12. L'Aig

17. Britis

Dr. CO

Toking in uring distriction are districted from peration as loss, estimas taken in in order to increase, estimate in order to increase, estimate in order to increase.

cure the ama
taking out th
taking out th
charged with
The mercu
which I could
the credit, of
obtained from
Gold it
Add 85

On 2 ozo The mean 112 lbs. each in the tailing the mean qua-the mean qua-nine assays anded to 5 de This loss amalgam fee the servery some foreign owing to the re-collected

Half o

MEMS, ABOUT GOLD COMPANIES.

EL.

of ged oro lds, ud-pod if

ire, in ged loct

are for ne-

pro-

pipe, the

ploy upon them

to cerus the
to beother
in the
ne adds, J.
s, in-

RUPT:

r : He g this meet-

recogseld on

Wheal setings counts he had ith the er, one shares tichard opense

ike his.

ne.

iol. bet in any
rtion of
c check.
amount
f of his
had allibe secrentigahis last

one of prison y; and, ionging tamage,

It seems that must of the Deeds of Settlement of these bubbles contain powers to pine in any part of the world, shedd it be deemed expedient. Thus, the Nauveau Monde Airectors are about to transfer their affections from Californis to New Grands, induced, no doubt, by some substantial considerations. Why do they not bring the little that is left to mining district in England? Bit Edward Belebry, ex-director of the wolorious Lake Bathurst and West Mariposa, was tried on Tuesday last at Sacrness by court-martial for abandoning the Arctic expedition; a court of equity will contray its conduct in the first-sampedicanocoties. But he statistic lastly nobled in the Mining Journal of the apounts subscribed in 1851-52 for working rold mines in California and Australia. Thus, for isstance, I know a pathentically that—

Australian Freshold.

Australian Freshold.

Australian Freshold.

Australian Tordillers

50,000 shares, issued 32,000.

The official returns I can always have access to of all companies admitted on the Stock Exchange, but this is no criterion of the actual state of things, as I shall present show. The Lake Bathurst directors humaned, with only 7000 shares paid on ones admitted into the House, by lending 40,000. Jose 34, passed 32,000.

The official returns I can always have access to of all companies admitted on the Stock Exchange, but this is no criterion of the actual state of things, as I shall present shows. The Lake Bathurst directors humaned, in the 17,000 shares, in the house of the shares of the same paid on ones admitted into the House, by lending 40,000. Jose 24 days, and maying on 40,000 chares, and then, when the quotations were ordered to be marked in the Official Lieb under the house of the same paid on the shares were the same and and the same and have been inneed for a length of time by examp to 70 t

	complete :-
sent to then described, which	Licrons: old lo old Brokens,
	off and Edwards, tool a life head to the
an moon an annihilite 1/23, South	ampton-buildge. I would wind hoow often
2. Ave Maria	Gurney, and Ste- Foster Brothers.
3. Austratian Mutual James Du	dling, Esq., 1, John Metcalf, Esq.
4 Lake Bathurst Tilleard So	us, and Freeman, Foster Brothers.
Old Jew	Ye
5. Lond. and Califor. Gold Prichard	and Collette, 57, Helps.
Quartz Crushing Co. Lincoln's	Inn-fields iv vo betwittee of or even as
6. Golden Mountain of Mas Sutton, Origona.	mmanney, and Suttone : more market
7. New South Wales Gold, Armstrong	and Westbrook, Eykyn Brothers.
and brotte of being at DeBasing to	ill-street, blig at boow out harn's bauera of
s. Great Nuggot None	Duncan, Dunbar, and Sons.
9. Albion Gold	ting Name wanting.
10. Australian Consola Longand L	ong, 63, Cornhill, Shewell and Sons.
II. Australian Freehold Jenkinson,	Sweeting, and Price and Brown.
	m, Lombard-st.
12. L'Aigle D'Or Baker, Rue	ek, and Jennings, Kitchen and Grugcon.
34. Lime	
13. Adelaide Land Hancock a	nd Sharp, 20, To- Wanting.
	e Authority at a soun of portain being have
34, Lime	ok, and Jennings, Hichens and Harrison.
15. Chartered Austr. Land. Mullins an	d Paddison R. and J. Sutton.
16. Lewis Hill Range W. and G.	T. Woodroffe, 1, R. Walker and H.J. Meadow.
17. British Australian Gold. F. P. Che	oppeil, Esq., 25, Helps,
This list is souled from the spicial	quare of platenes the to become a vit
This list is copied from the original t	Prospectuses. H. GUEDALLA.
al remove tre liver home at all a	present dates and handle and many and the

DR. COLLYER'S PATENT CRUSHING AND AMALGAMATING MACHINE

Report of experiment made by Messrs. Ransomes and Sims on 10 tons of suriforous quartz from Merionethshire, North Wales:—

The machine was thoroughly cleaned before starting, so that activer and or mercur, the result of previous experiments, could be present. The mercury, which had
bee previously distilled in my presence, was under my care until the time arrived
for its use, was distributed in the machine in the following manuer and proportions:

No. 1.—Triturator, or small realize

2.—First annalgamating roller

3.—Second ditto

4.—Third ditto

126

5.—Pot into which the tailings were received

4. Third ditto

126

5.—Pot into which the tailings were received

4. Third ditto

It having been suggested that, by keeping the ore for a longer time in contact with the mercury, there would be a greater certainty of obtaining the gold, it was determined to feed the machine at the rate of 10 cuts, the hour. The tailings were then reduced to a great degree of fineness, and the total time consumed in crushing the little on was within 10 minutes of 10 hours. When 3 tons had been operated on, 4 lbs. of mercury were taken from the tailings, por No. 5, and put into triturator No. 1. When the crushing was completed, the mercury was collected separately from the wereal divisions of the machine, and weighed as follows:—

to re Titrafacot	with the rest of the course of	Mary III
2. First amage	amating roller	9
3.—Second ditte	Contract of the second	
	2 commence of the contract of	Di Line
4. Third ditto	197	4
5,-Tailings' po	The property of the second sec	0
The state of the s	A personancement france in the state of the second second second second	Argitt:
insmercary from the tri	iturator and first amalgamating roller was squeezed t	hrong
the chamois skin, and the	product was, from-	
We I would write		
No. 1.—Triturator	Ounces 13 5)
No. 2 First amalg	amator 0 14 1	myirs.
Being hand am at a con-	and a strong to sent the destruction of the property of the party of	DESCRIPTION
the same amaigam. In	A produce of the amalgam and of the distilled mercu	ry fron
the various divisions of the	e nischine is as follows ; -	
Prom No. 1 010	COMPANY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	ERWAY
From No. 1-912 gra	ains of fine gold 4 lbs. 14 oz. mercury	Man n

This loss of 85 gras, in not simply an estimate, but on assects and product of the mass from the trititation, which was of these 90 gras, and the rough product of the product of the same from the trititation, which was of these 90 gras, but on the rough product of the contract of the same configuration was about 100 gras, but on this contained on dragin matters, I estimate it at 30 gras, only, this 917+50 = 90 gras. Of this, or it is the breaking of the monidation which the melted gold was being poured, we be collected only 912 gras, as stated.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

J. Westwood and R. Baillie: Preventing corrosion in iron-ships.—W. Simpson: Girders for bridges.—W. H. Dawes: Iron.—W. Gee: Braces for boring, &o., serews, &e.—J. Robinson: Generating steam and ges, and consuming smoke.—P. Spence: Sulphur from iron-pyrites.—T. Garnett: Standarding smoke.—P. Spence: Sulphur from iron-pyrites.—T. Garnett.—H. H. Gondon: Generating steam—O. Danré: Gas barners.—W. Marshall: Hallwey wheels.—R. McConnell: Locks.—P. J. Chobot: Sulphur from iron-www. Marshall: Hallwey wheels.—R. McConnell: Locks.—P. J. Chobot: Sulphur from the sulphur f

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED. WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

J. Croivy, Paris—Machinery for manufacturing boits, rivets, screw blanks, railway pine, and other similar articles.

J. Bernard, Club-chambers, Regent-street—Manufacture of boots and shoes, and in the machinery or sparatus connected therewith.

J. Rowicy, Camberwell—Manufacture of a material as a substitute for leather.

J. Frearson, Smethwick—Improvements in steam-engines.

J. Frearson, Smethwick - Improvements in steam-engines.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SMELTING COPPER ORES, —Mr. Alfred Trueman, of Swansea, has patented an improved furnace for the calcination of copper ores and other mineral substances. In this furnace are arranged several retorts or tubes, side by side (by preference), and on the same level; these retorts are cylindrical, and one end of each communicates with the one next to it. They are heated by a fire at one end of each communicates with the one next to it. They are heated by a fire at one end of each extended to the state of the state of the control of the series, the firm from which passes under and over each retort, so that the one nearest the fire is heated most, and that furthest from it least, and the others in proportion, necording to their distance from the fire. It is not necessary that the vectorts should be placed side by side, and on the same level; they may be placed on an incline, or one above the other, suitable arrangements being made for heating each retort to a different temperature. The ore or of other mineral substance is introduced at or near one end of the retort farthest from the fire, estiable apparatus being provised to admit the requisite quantity from a hopper placed above. A worm or screw is caused to revolve by suitable metive power through the whole length of the retort, in such manner that the substance introduced may be moved through to the other end of the retort, whence if passes to the second, and by the action of the screw, and fulls into a receptacle for it. Air may or may not be admitted to the substance, according to the effect wished to be produced by the calcination.

QUANTE CRUSHING.—Mr. F. Wm. Emerson, of the Trereiffe Chemical-works, near Penzance, Cornwall, has patented some improvements in machinery for pulverising, washing, and amalgamating quartz and matters containing gold and silver. The assentor claims "combined mashinery whereby double rouse or inschance used in a rotating-trough, the bottom of which is composed of t

ponding with the conical form of which is composed of two inclines, corresponding with the conical form of the rollers used."

IMPROVEMENTS IN REDUCING METALLIC ORES.—Mr. William Thorne, of Barnatable, Dewon, has patented an invention which consists:—1. In the employment of an annular guitter or hollow vessel placed, and supported vertically, and revolving round its axis—2. In the employment of hollow spheres or balls of metal, partially filled with quiesksilver, either separately or in combination with other metals, for the purpose above mentioned.—3. The discharging of a current of electricity through the orre during the processes of crushing and amalgamation.

Mr. P. R. Hodge, of Moorgate-street, London, civil engineer, has also patented similar improvements, which he thus describes:—"The machine Iuse is of a dish or vascous form, with a large mouth, revolving on a holtow axis or shaff fixed to the machine on the opposite to its mouth. Through this axis it is fed with water; balls are placed within the machine, and when fied with orea and set in motion, the orea ser crushed by the balls."

IMPROVEMENTS IN STRAM. ROW.

dish or vascous form, with a large mouth, revolving on a hollow axis or shalf fixed to the meshine on the opposite to its mouth. Through this axis it is fed with water; balls are placed within the machine, and when fed with ores and set in motion, the ores are crushed by the balls."

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM-BOILERS.—Messys. Wm. Weatherley and Wm. Jordan, of Canterbury, have patented some improvements in steam-hollers, which insention has for its object improvements in applying tutes within a flue, which passes through a steam-boiler, in order to get more extensive heating surfaces. For this purpose a steam-boiler is constructed with a flue which passes through it, as is the case with Cornish and some other boilers. Within this flue, and over the five-place or furance (which, as usual, is constructed within the tubular flue), is arranged an arch of tubes, which at their front ends are connected with a water-space which by a tube is connected with the main boiler. The back ends of the tubes are connected with a water-space moveable within the flue, and connected by a tube with the main. To the back of this second water-space are affixed numerous tubes, which at their back ends are fixed to another water-space, also moveable in the interior of the flue, and so on, according to the length of the boiler flue. The water-spaces are sorarrapped as to form partitions transversely across the upper part of the boiler flue, leaving a space below for the passing away of the heat and products of combustion to act on the next series of tubes, and the main boiler, and lastly to the chimney or shaft. The last water-space is connected with the feed-pump; hence the water is fed, first through the tubes most distant from the fire, and then through the hotter and hotter tubes, and the water lulimately passes into the main boiler.

ELASTIC HORSE SHOES, AND BOUTS AND SHOES,—Mr. U. Scott, of Camden-town, has just specified his patent for improvements in the adaptation of elastwork to book and shoes, and shoes, and shoes for horses and o

tion. The claim is to the invention as described.

THE VICTORIA-BRIDGE AT MONTREAL.—The Victoria-bridge over the St. Lawrence will certainly be the most remarkable work of the kind in the Canadawe might say in the whole world. It reminds us of some of the old Roman works, such as the ancient aqueducts which span the valleys of Italy, in their grand and gingantic proportions, more than of an ordinary bridge over a river. The success of the engineer in the building of the Britannia-bridge has fully justified him in deciding upon the adoption of the same plan for the Victoria-bridge, which will be constructed on 24 piers, with spans of spaces, for the navigation, exclusive of the two abuttunents whence the tubes apring on either side. The centre space or span will be 330 ft. wide, and sach of the other 24 spans will be 220 feet wide. The which of the piers nearest to each abutment will be 15 feet, and as the piers approach the centre space and the summan of the same spans of the St. Lawrence to the north abutment bere will be a solid stone embankment of rough manoary 1200 feet in length, or 800 feet wide, and tram the north shores of the St. Lawrence to the north abutment bere will be a solid stone embankment of rough manoary 1200 feet in length, or 800 feet. The length of the bridge itself from abutment will be half this length, or 800 feet. The length of the bridge itself from abutment to abutment, and 4ts total length from river bank to river to the south abutment face of the centre tubes and the average amment level of the river is the 60 ft., and the height will diminish towards either side with a grade at the rate of 1 in 130 or 140 ft. in the mile; so that at the outer or river edge of each abutment the height will be

The machine, therefore, group steek, to yee, produce within 10 gro. of the secondary of discussary, which is go. I blieve to be the total of gold get ton secondary of discussary, which is go. I blieve to be the total of gold get ton secondary. The recognization of the secondary of the secondary

IMPROVEMENTS IN MINING MACHINERY.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MINING MACHINERY.

Among the various improvements which it has [atte) been our province to notice we have been induced repeatedly to call attention to X-dwin and Hall's patent portable engines, feeling convinced that, in so daing, we are directing mining enterprise able engines, feeling convinced that, in so daing, we are directing mining enterprise into that channel where it may operate with the greatest promptitude, and the least risk. That our ideas upon this subject are shared by many high authorities, and are risk. That our ideas upon this subject are shared by many high authorities, and are risk. That our ideas upon this subject are shared by many high authorities, and are there are a chassified list of a few references out of the many who have adopted them; and it may be worth the while of those who are about to embark in any new undertaking where steam-power is a requisition, to enquire in the outsets as to the reality or fallacy of our present representations.

Monmouthshire—British Iron Company; Abersyohan Works, near Newport.
Merionethshire—British Iron Company; Abersyohan Works, near Newport.
Merionethshire—British Iron Works.
Southampton—At the New Dock Company's Works.
Bristo!—The Water Works.
Worcester—At the works of John Knowies, Eq.
Devonshire—Politoner Mining Company's Works.
Bristo!—The Blanket Manufactory, Witney.
Warwickshire—J. Nelson, Esq., Warwick.
Staffordshire—I. Blanket Manufactory, Witney.
Warwickshire—J. Nelson, Esq., Warwick.
Staffordshire—I. Elackweil, Esq., and H. Johnson, Esq., Dudloy.
Sussex—J. Croft, Esq., Brigbton.
Leicestershire——Cooper, Esq., Leicester.
Northumberland—Massex. Newall and Co., Newcastle.
Kent—Crystaf Palace Company, Forest Hill; R. Goodison, Esq., Lewisham, and Rochester Bridge; Smith, Esq., Woolwich; and Messrs. Kuper and Co., Esst Greenwich.

Corn-wall—Old Trewether and Great Duchy Milling Companies.
Surrey—Messrs. Baker and Sons, sand G. Myers, Esq., Lambeth; — Spicer, Esq., London—Westminster Bridge; Chalsea New Bridge; Hon. Board of Ordn

tions, bricks and mortar. &c. We are happy to hear, and we attribu'e it in part to the publicity which has been given to the invention through the columns of the Minsing Journal, that the invention is now being introduced into Ireland.

RAILWAY TRAEFIC.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending October 14th amounted to 385,9914, and for the corresponding week of last year to 354,3524.—showing an increase of 31,5394. The gross recipits of the eight railways having their termin in the metropolis, amounted for the week ending as above to 173,8104, and for the corresponding week of last year to 165,2674, showing an increase of 13,5734. The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 27794: on the Great Northern to 31022; on the Great Vestern to 10811; on the London and Month-Western to 13544; on the London and South Western to 2784; and on the South-Eastern to 10064.—to in the London and South Western to 2784; and on the South-Eastern to 10064.—to 11,5,573. The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 210,1514, and for the serresponding period of 1855 to 189,0854; is showing an increase of 21,0664 in the receipts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase, 34,36344, as compared with the corresponding week of 1855.

British Railway Enterrersh in Dennark,—Mr. Peto, M.P., and a number of railway celebrities, leave Lowestoft this (Saturday) morning, on board the North of Europe Stam Navigation Company's fine vessel, Cyprus, to open, on Wedgesday next, the important line of railway, inst completed, connecting the Baltic and the Black Sea—namely, the first section of the Royal Danish, or King Frederick the VII. South Slessyig Railway, from Tonning to Flensburg, via Hunsum to Rendsburgh, forming the junction with the Kiel and Altona and other railways. The works have been prosecuted with such vigour by Messrs, Peto, Betts, and Brassey, the contractors, that the whole line is in a condition to be opened for g

be of an exceedingly satisfactory character; and a dividend, we understand, will be declared.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have now four steamers engaged on the Southampton and Peninsular line, four on the Southampton and Alexandrian line, two on the Marseilles and Maita line, six on the Calcutta and Sucs line, seven on the Bombay and China line, four on the China tocal service, two building, seven store and sout ships, and five engaged in the Government transport service to and from the Crimes. The Himalaya is still enumerated in the published lists of the company's hips, but it is stated in those lists that she has been purchased by the Government. The company's paddle-wheel steamer, Hisalington, has been converted into a salling ship, and the paddle-wheel steamer, Sulan, is being converted into a salling ship, and the paddle-wheel steamer, Sulan, is being converted into a salling ship, and the paddle-wheel stamer, Sulan, is being converted into a seriew steamer. The GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in Her Majesty's laundry, is sold by all grocers and olimen; by Robert Wotherspoon and Co., 40, Dunlop-street, Clasgow; and Wotherspoon, Mackay, and Co., 66, Queen street, Cheapside, London.

Crousartions on the Stork	Errhange.	viterstam of live
Shares. Poid. 100000 Agua Fris	Last Prices.	Business Done,
100000 Agua Fris 1	A THE PARTY OF	sqin se Kons od:
30000 Anglo-Australian Gold 1	- The	presentation Terranopus
10000 Australasian 2		******
10000 Australatian	1 - 14	116
20000 Australian Cordillera 6		
100000 Australian Freehold	V. Marie and Street	designation of the last of the
50000 Ave Maria	-	
210000 Carsons Creek	STATE OF THE	pastes
210000 Carsons Creek	* - %	Senter &
250000 Conses Miners of England Stock	32 - 55ex.d	Capital To Table
8000 Ditto, Preference, 7 % per cent. 25	27 29	201984 E.A.
8000 Ditto, Preference, 7% per cent. 25 70000 English and Australian Copper . 5 25000 Fortuna.	114 - 114	1%
25000 Fortuna ¥	1% - 1%	1 1/6
100000 Great Nugget Vein. 1 72000 Grand Duchy of Baden 1	16 - Kex.ir	Windowskie - no bor
72000 Grand Duchy of Baden	- M - 16	
60000 Liberty	- X	******
10000 Lusitanian (of Portugal) 5	14 - 15	1% X
100000 Mariquita 1	THE STATE OF THE S	Javanatale ad ite
2000 Mexican and South American 9	The state of the s	636
60000 New Granada	20 m	constant (period area are
200000 Nonveau Monde	11/4 - 36	B00000
10000 Pontgibaud Silver-lead 20	15 - 10	15%
00000 Port Phillip.	THE RECORD NO	Walnut Fit I must
60000 Quartz Rock	more than the same	transport to Their life
50000 South Australian	36 - 1%	
1 70000 Waller		
100000 West Mariposa 1	X - %	*****
100000 Yuha		Treston To -

TO IRONMASTERS.—WANTED, by an experienced PRACTICAL PERSON, a SITUATION as SUPERINTENDENT of BLAST FURNACES, FOUNDRY, COLLIERY, &c. Can give unexceptionable reference as to competency, ability, &c. Any party or parties erecting new works will find the advertier of great ase, as he is well acquainted with the erection of new works, and also with working anthracite coal.—Address, "J. D.," Post-office, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

TO IRONMASTERS.—The ADVERTISER, who has been employed for several years in the MANAGEMENT of FORGES and MILLS, will shortly require a RE-ENGAGEMENT. In addition to practically understanding the manufacture of various descriptions of iron, particularly plates and sheets, he has athorough knowledge of book keeping, and has been accustomed to make out cost-sheets, &c. Deforeaces unexceptionable.—Apply, by letter only, to "A. Z.," Mining Journal office, 26, Ficet-street, London.

N EXPERIENCED ENGINEER has DISCOVERED a NEW MODE of SAVING about HALF THE FUEL now consumed in steam-engines very description, and is anxious to MEET with a GENTLEMAN of adequate mate to JOIN him in bringing the invention before the public.—Address, "J.W.," ing Journal office, 26, Ficet-street, London.

A NANALYTICAL CHEMIST, whose time is partially disengaged, will be happy to UNDERTAKE ANALYSES and ASSAYS of any description a moderate terms, or give LESSONS to AMATEURS. He would not object to a smanest engagement in any manufactory where a thorough knowledge of chemistry sight be available.—Address, by letter only, "Alpha," Messes. Campbell and lungered, music publishers, Bond-street, London.

TO ENGINEERS.—An ENGINE will be MADE, on receipt of order (in model, not exceeding 1-horse power), DISTINCTLY NEW from the high-pressure three post cup valve engine. There is less friction in the mode of reversing the stroke, the piston will last much longer, and the expansion valve will cut off the steam at different points, as it is in strength in the boiler.—Apply to A. Ropoza, Bucholmskie, Galashiels, N.B.

LD IRON RAILS.—WANTED, 25 to 30 tons of OLD IRON RAILS and CHAIRS, the rails from 33 to 40 lbs. to the yard; also, a number of WOODEN SLEEPERS.—Apply, with price, &c., to John Cornett, The Stoke Works. Burmerove.

LD BOILERS, -WANTED, SEVERAL OLD CIRCULAR BOILERS, to be used as TANKS, -Apply to Mr. HUMBERT, land agent, Wat-Herts.

BARYTES FOR SALE.—BARYTES, in the CRUDE or MANU-FACTURED STATE, of best quality at moderate prices, CAN BE HAD from Mr. James Buyden, 21, Govan-street, Glasgow.

LAMORGANSHIRE COAL AND COKE COMPANY,—Notice is I her-by given, that a QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the share-be ders in the above company will TAKE PLACE on Tuesday, the 31st October, at Four o'clock F. N. precisely, at the offices of the company, 66, Chancery-lane, London; after which, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will TAKE PLACE, for the purpose of appointing or confirming the appointment of certain officers, and for deciding as to the forfeiture of share as upon which the calls have not been paid.

By order of the Committee of Management, W. E. NEWTON, Sec.

By order of the Committee of Management, W. E. NEWTON, Sec.

CREAT CPANNIS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is
hereby given, that the SHARES must be LEFT at the offices of the company,
26, Austinfriats, for the purpose of REGISTRATION, TWO CLEAR DAYS previous to the payment of the dividend of 5 per cent., due on and after the 1st November next.—25, Austinfriats, Oct. 20, 1854.

TAMAR MARIA MINE—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—
The QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Offices, 19, London, October 13, 1854.

THINGROUPT MINING COMPANY —EOREFUTURE OF SHARES

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY,—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

Notice is hereby given, that, if the CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share, made 18th May last, he NOT PAID on or before the 1st November next, the SHARES on which the said call REMAINS UNPAID will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED. Salvador House, London, Oct. 19, 1854.

RENAULT LIME AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—
A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders was held at these offices on the
18th inst., at which the Report was read and the Eslance-sheet produced, and the
further consideration of them ADJOURNED till Wednesday, the 25th inst., at Tweive
for One o'elock, at which the attendance of all shareholders is particularly requested,
5, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, Oct. 20, 1854.

WH. ANDREWS, See.

WH. ANDREWS, See.

A street of the adventurers in Wheal Uny, held at the offices of the commany, No. 27.

the adventurers in Wheal Uny, held at the offices of the company, No. 27, Austinfriars, London, on Tuesday, the 17th October, 1834.

P. L. HINDS, Eaq., in the chair,
The circular convening the meeting and the minutes of the last meeting were read and passed.

and passed.
The secretary read the financial statement, showing a balance against the mine of 781.7s. 161., and an estimate of liabilities over assets to the 31st Oct. of 18681.7s. 16d. Capt. James Rowe's report was read.

It was resolved:—
That the accounts, with the report, be received and adopted (errors and omissions accepted).

That the accounts, with the report, we are left that a call of 40s, per share be made, and payable in 14 days.

That a call of 40s, per share be made, and Spalding, form the committee of management for the next three months.

That a vote of thanks be given to the chairman.

EDW. KING, Sec. MPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION .- Notice is

hereby given, that the HLEP-VEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the propriers of this association will be HELO at the office of the association, Winchester
outse, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, the 9th of November next, to receive the reort of the directors. The chair will be taken at Two of lock precisely.

Winchester House, Old Broad-street, Oct. 16, 1854. Winchester House, Old Broad-street, Oct. 16, 1854.

Winchester House, Old Broad-street, Oct. 16, 1894.

I IBERTY MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the next ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this company will be HELU at the London Tavera, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 2d day of November, at One o'clock precisely, to transact the ordinary business of the company; and that, immediately after the conclusion of such business, the said MEETING will be made SPECIAL, for the purpose of considering a proposal for dissolving this company, and selling the mines and property to a new company, or for adopting such other measures for raising money as may be deemed expedient.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1854.

Mr. Crosse, the resident director, has arrived in England, and will attend the meeting.

NGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the share-lers of this company will be HELD at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queenet, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at Twelve o'clock, for the pure of transacting the urdinary business of the company.

By order, GEORGE P. GOODMAN, Sec. 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, Oct. 16, 1854.

UEDALLA TESTIMONIAL.—A SUBSCRIPTION is NOW OPENED, for the purpose of presenting this gentleman with a PIECE OF PLATE, as a testimonial for his unremitting exertions, at great personal expense, in exposing the dishonest and unjustifiable proceedings in gold mining companies, by which many were provented being defrauded. Donations to be addressed to the Treasurer," If, King's Arms-yard, London.

Subscriptions received to 19th October:—
Charles Manby, Esq., 26, Montpellier-crescent, Brighton....
A Poor Half-pay Officer, per ditto
M. A. Goldsmid, Esq., 26, Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris
Frederick Grant, Esq., Manchester
John Morlson, Esq., 23, Cavendish-road West, London...
Henry Gibson, Esq., 17, Gracechurch-street
G. J. Soper, Esq., 158, Strand

RENEWAL OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND CHARTER.—The ENEWAL OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND CHARTER.—The time having expired which empowers the Government to give notice to the Bank of England, that this Chartor may be revised or otherwise, and without which the Act of 1844 will continue in full force with all its strange anomalies and restrictions upon the commerce and industry of the country, merchants, bankers, and others interested in placing our monetary system, and more especially the Issue of Bank Notes, in harmony with our increased commerce at home and abrond, are solicited to give their attention to this subject before the coming Session of Parliament, and to assist by every means in their power to extend a knowledge of the question throughout the great commercial and manufacturing towns of the United Kingdom. All parties desirous, of assisting to accomplish this object, are invited to join a Society, now in progress of formation, with the view of uniting, in one body, all practical ment, that they may point out to the Legislature the true nature of a currency system adapted to meet the rapidly advancing progress of Society, the requirements of our extended commerce, and the vastly increased production of the precious metals.

All communications, in furtherance of the views of the Society, may be addressed to the Editor of the Bankers' Circular, Secretary (pro. tem), 32, Lombard-st., London.

THE GENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION.-We recently no-THE GINERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION.—We recently noticed the peculiar advantages of this association, as calculated to secure a provision for the widow or orphan upon terms more easy than any other office, which is assomptished from a certain system they were the first to adopt—that is, in the event of the nominee dring the amount paid reverts to the office; thus, the head of a family can, for a small quarterly payment, secure to his widow one or six annuities of 19/Leach, but in the event of his surviving all payments fall in for the benefit of the existing annuitants. The association has been established 25 years, and, as a proof of its security, the financial statement shows the balance in favour of the association at the last meeting to be 265,812f.; and out of that amount 263,039f, was invested with the Mational Dobt Commissioners, and 2801f. In the 3½ per cent. stock. Not withstanding the amount paid to annuitants in one year was 15,713f., the capital increased dowing the same period 6470f.; and, we are informed, the next accounts will show that the members admitted during the last year numbered more than double those admitted the preceding.

MARRIED,—On Saturday, the 14th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Henry Bloxam, M.A., assisted by the Rev. James Harrison Watson, brother of the bridgeroum, Joseph John William Watson, Esq., Ph.D., C.E., F.G.S., of 44, Upper Brook-street, Grovenor-square, to Georgiana Anne Welch, only daughter of the late John Gregory Welch, of Arle, in the county of Gloucester, Esq.

PRINCE ALBERT TIN AND COPPER MINE, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL, together with the WHOLE of the NEARLY NEW and COSTLY MACHINERY.

MESSRS. GADSDEN, WINTERFLOOD, AND ELLIS have received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Wednesday, the 28th October, at Twelve, in One Lot, the above valuable MINE, situated at Perranzabuloe, Cornwall; also, the MACHINERY, comprising a first-class 39 is, eylinder STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, STAMPS, PUMPS, and all the requisite gear and appurtenances for working the mine on an extensive scale.—Full particulars may be obt intend of D. GGATEKY, Seq. 75, Currbill; at the Mart; and at Messrs.

GADDEN, WINTERFLOOD, and ELLIS'S offices, 18, Old Broad-street.

GUSTAVUS MINE, CAMBORNE.—MATERIALS FOR SALE.

M. R. JNO. LITTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at Eleven o'clock, the following MATERIALS.—Capstan, shears, and capstan-rope; 44 9 ft. 10 in. pumps; 7 9 ft. 9 in. pumps; 1 9 ft. 8 in. werking-barrel; 2 10 ft. 9 in. working-barrel; 1 0 ft. 9 in. windbore; 1 3 ft. 10 in. makehing-beer; 1 9 ft. 12 ft., sheare; 1 9 in. doorpiec and door; 3 pieces 10 in. rods; 3 pair' strapping-plates; iron shaft cover; mine bell; lot of minero'chests; 36 in. bellgws; 1 tot of bucket brasses; brass clack seats; also, a lot of old brass; grindstone; smiths' acorring box; smiths' trough; white fault rope; large candle chest; several lots of timber and plank; large yard door; small yard door; 4 large dising-tables, nearly new; 1 birch ditto, with circular ends; also, a small round ditto; 28 green chairs, i clow ditto; 2 desks; minera' dal, with quadrant; knives and forks, spoons, 2 tea trays, clean, glass, &c. Also, the counting-house, carpenters' shop, smiths' shop, girc, house, stable, and walled kitchen garden, the same being subject to a high rent of 30s, per year, and formerly in the occupation of Capt. Rich, Vivian, and known by the name of St. Maradox Villa, determinable upon one life —For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, Redruth; or to the agent, on the mine.

VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE. GUSTAVUS MINE, CAMBORNE .- MATERIALS FOR SALE

VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

M. R. GUMMOE has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the ROCKS AND TREVERBYN UNITED MINES, near St. Austell, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., and following days, all the MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon: —viz., A 36 in. eginder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in epinder, and 7 ft. in shaft, with steam-case, about 19 tons of boilers, boiler furniture, &c., complete, in good working condition; a 36 in. double-acting rotary engine, 9½ it. stroke, equal beam, with 18 tons of boilers, steam-case, 24 tons of By-wheels, main shaft couplings, and cast-fron axies, with 72 heads of stamps, complete, with axie-horses, stamps frames, &c. (the engine is of the latest construction, and in the best possible condition, having been creeted new only four years); a 25 in. cylinder double-acting winding engine, 3 ft. stroke, with east-fron perpendicular cage, flav, wheel, &c., complete; 1 is ft. water-wheel, 2ft. breast, with wrought-iron shaft and winding gear, with horizontal cage, machine house, &c., complete an excellent capstan and shears; shout 30 fins 1 in, rope, acrily new; 30 fins, 13 in, plunger-lift, complete; 17 fins, 15 in its; bucket roots; 30 in, main rods, rod plates, &c., 30 fins, 14 in, horizontal rods; shaft, balance, and angle-bobs; pulley, and stands; several tons of rallroad iron; tram warons; steam-pipes, with a quantity of various things in east and wrought-iron; inderes; cisterns; a drying tube, 36 ft, long and 4 ft. diameter; a large quantity of stea and bar iron; an extensive assortment of smiths, uniners', and other tools; blocks, double-purchase crab, handscrew, and other lifting gear; several good horse whims, with shaft tackle; good ropes of different sizes; kibbies; machine frames; pulley stands; a quantity of & and other chains; useful and old brass; oil, tallow, candies, powder, and anais; also the dressing tools, comprising buddles, tin frames; pulley stands; a quantity VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

R. WHEATLEY KIRK is honoured with instructions from Mears. Ardilland Pickard, the eminent machine makers, ironfounders, &c., to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, 23d, 24th. 25th, and 26th October, and Friday, 27th October inst., commencing each day at Eleven of lock (in consequence of a dissolution of their partnership), on the premises of their works, called the BRITANNIA FOUNDRY, Armley-road, Leeds, the WHOLE of their caccedingly VALUABLE and MODERN PLANT, TOOLS, MACHINERY, UTENSILS, STOCK IN TRADE, &c., which are all in the best working condition, chiefly by Smith, Beacock, Tannett, Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, Collier, &c., viz.:—Four powerful plaining machines (some of which are fitted with double tool boxes), to plane from 3 feet 6 in. to 18 feet in length, and proportionate width and height; 16 screw-cutting and slide lathes, varying from 8 to 16 in. centre, head-stocks, and in cast metal bed, from 6 ft. to 29 ft. long, complete with top driving apparatuses, &c.; 24 double and single-geared hand lathes, from 7 to 12 in. centres, complete, with dito, ditto; 3 self-acting boring lathers, with universal chucks complete; 5 single and double-geared drilling and boring machines, 4 shaping machines (various), from 7 to 20 in. stroke; 2 slotting machines, with 7 in. and 9 in. stroke respectively; all the smiths 'tools, anylis, beliows, tongs, awages, slake troughs, &c.; all the glasiers and grinders' utensie; large quantity of excellent vices, benches, steel turning, boring, drilling, and planing tools; the valuable patterns and models in brass, from, and wood; the whole of the valuable stock in trade of pi-fron, bar, and rod-iron, steel, copper, brass, lead, &c. The stores include a large quantity of emery in casks, of the best quality, tallow, oil, new flos, boits, and nuts, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the works; or at the offices of the auctioneer, Cross-steret Chambers, can of control and con

Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds, or by post, on receipt of eight stamps.

TEN DAYS' SALE.—IRELAND.—VICTORIA FOUNDRY, DUBLIN. Of Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK is honoured with instructions from Messrs.

John and Robert Mallett, ironfounders, engineers, &c., of the Victoria Foundry, Dublin, to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the above premises, on Thursday, the 2d of November, 1854, and nine following days of business, commencing each morning at Half-past Ten of clock, the WHOLE of their large and exceedingly VALUABLE PLANT, consisting of STRAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, TOOLS, UTENSILS, MacHINERY, STOCK IN TRADE, &c.:—vis., 18-horse high-pressure beam engine, cylinder 12 in., stroke 2 ft. 10 in.; 20 horse portable condensing beam engine, cylinder 18 in., stroke 3 ft., by those far-famed engineers George Forrester and Co., of Liverpool; 6 horse portable high-pressure beam engine, cylinder 18 in., stroke 3 ft., by those far-famed engineers George Forrester and Co., of Liverpool; 6 horse portable high-pressure beam engine, cylinder 18 in., stroke 3 ft., by those far-famed engineers George Forrester and Co., of Liverpool; 6 horse portable high-pressure beam engine, cylinder 18 in., stroke 2 ft.; 4 horse high-pressure beam engine, cylinder 5 in., stroke 2 ft.; 5 horse high-pressure beam engine, cylinder 5 in., stroke 2 ft.; 6 horse portable high-pressure borlond engine, cylinder 5 in., stroke 2 ft.; 1 down wards, high-pressure boller, 5 ft. long, 3 ft. 6 in., inc., stroke 15 in.; serveral second-hand steam-engines and parts of engines, from 20 horse power down wards, high-pressure boller, 5 ft. long, 3 ft. 6 in. down wards, high-pressure boller, 5 ft. long, 5 ft. 6 in. down wards, high-pressure boller, 5 ft. long, 5 ft. 6 in. down wards, high-pressure boller, 5 ft. long, 5 ft. 6 in. down wards, high-pressure boller, 5 ft. long, 7 ft. 6 in. long, 7 ft. 0 in. long, 7 ft. down land blue condition; bath in the powerful and valuable main,

elake troughs, &c.; 3 lever punching and shearing machines; 1 large ditto ditto; cast-iron boilers, various.

IN THE FOUNDRY AND YARD:—Penderous double purchase yard crane and fittings; 3 large foundry double purchase cranes, with traverse motions; blocks, chains, &c.; alt the excellent moulding boxes; strong four-wheeled lurry; 3 correcarriages; 3 large cast metal culpolas, will melt from 2 to 11 tons; single and double purchase cranbs; 3 weighing machines, up to from 5 to 5 tons; platform weighing machines; ecoles, beams, and weights; force-pumps; fire-engines, &c.

IN THE STORES:—Chains, blocks, ropes, oils, paints; copper, iron, and steel wire; bolts and nuts; stocks, taps, and dies; wood and iron serews; washers; glass and emery paper; nails, brass taps, and a variety of other new brass work; copper and brass piping; bar, rod, hoop, angle, and other iron; and steel of various kinds.

THE STOCK of THBER includes green heart oak, teak, birch, deal, &c.; building materials, windows, stone, bricks, &c.

The truly valuable models and patterns in lead, brass, iron, and wood, are in the best possible condition, and modern in design.

All the gas-fittings, piping, burners, &c., throughout the premises; together with a vast assemblage of other valuable plant, tools, utensils, stock in trade, and effects.

Catalogues may be had at the Works in Dublin; at the offices of the auctioneer, Cross-street, Manchester; or 4, Krikgate, Leeds; or by post, on receipt of twelve stamps.—N. B. Sale to begin each day at Half-past Ten o'clock.

on receipt of twelve stampa.—N.E. Sale to begin each day at Half-past Ten o'clock, on receipt of twelve stampa.—N.E. Sale to begin each day at Half-past Ten o'clock.

INE MATERIALS AND MACHINERY FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at WEST WHEAL ALPRED, in the parish of St. Erth, distant one mile from the port of Hayle.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 23d inst., at Eleven o'clock a.m., the following MATERIALS and MACHINERY:—An 80 in. o'clinder Pulming Brofine, in the strike in each; 2 20 in. He, pieces; 2 20 in. doorpieces; 1 18 in. doorpieces; 1 12 in. doorpieces; 1 18 in. doorpieces; 1 12 in. doorpieces; 1 18 in. doorpieces; 1 19 in. disto; 2 18 in. doorpieces; 1 19 in. disto; 10 in. do. ft. distinct in this control of the state of the

SALE AT HELFAST on Priday, the 24th day of November, 1834.

M. R. GEORGE C. HYNDMAN, Auctioneer, will, in pursuance of Sir Thomas Status, Bart., Owner and Petitioneer. The Commissioner's directions, on Priday, 24th day of November, 1834, at the hour of celeke in the afternoon, at his Rooms, Konins, Ko

2 Kil 3 Kil 4 Du 5 Dr 6 Kil	Industrial nation floor	d dala	Quar	tity.	377	5,625	RON PRAIS			Got-	Ordnance			
	Townlands.	Townlands.	Cunn		Bta	nte.		Annual rent.			ation.	in 1528.		
	Dunminning Killycowan Duneany Dromore Killycreen, South Killycreen, North	A. 540 514 414 821 421 252 351	R. P 1 19 3 32 2 39 3 28 0 27 3 9 2 14	A. 697 664 535 1061 542 326 454	n. P. 3 4 8 31 2 11 1 20 8 11 2 31 0 1	224	17 13 4 18	836 436 9	£ 653 329 286 501 323 171 226	-	286 120 178	21 1 9 15		
	Total	3317	2.8	4283	0.31	1826	17	1	2492	17 6	1873	3		

IN THE COURT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR SALE OF INCUMBERS
ESTATES IN IRELAND.
TYRONE ESTATE.—SALE on Friday, the 8th day of December, 1854. THRONE ESTATE.—SALE on Friday, the 8th day of December In the Matter of the Estate of Sir Thomas Staples, Bart.,
Owner and Petitioner.

Upper Dungannon, and county of TYBONE, containing 2374 a. 3s. 10r., sites measures, held in fee, in the following lots, viz.:—

No. of Lot.	Denominations.	Sta			Cun:	ım	6		nta		by of C	orde	er	Gr val of	
1 2	Tamnylennan Boyd's Farm, and part ;	144	1	P. 18	111	3	9. 8	230	16	500	£ 240 183	17	6	191	16
3	Roskeroe, and Out-	154	3	21	119	3	31	125	1	636	155	. 2	6	100	9 16
4 5	Drumagullion	256 57	3		198	3	36	221 29	11		245	8	6		1 8
6	Linnyglass Ballyveeny	358		19		2	3	53 252 21	- 6	4 0	239 37	16	0	337	1
9	Oghill Carnan	164	0	- 0	127		8 23	250	0	0	106		0	322	1 18
11	Killycoply South	373	0	36	288		33 12	177	18	336	203 167	11 15	6	184 130	
	Total	2374	3	10	1838	3	35	2015	10	7%	2033	2	0	1860	11

Particular attention is called to the fact, that the valuation by Mr. Griffith of its estate was made so far back as the year 1838.

Dated the 5th day of August, 1854.

This is a splendidly circumstanced estate, and is well worthy the attention feerbalists; it affords a most desirable opportunity for investment, and is situate in adjoining the town of Stewartstown. The find is of superior quality. The lesses the estate are very old, and are only depending, in many instances, on one old its On the expiration of the leases there will be a very considerable rise upon the city. The estate has been lately surveyed by Mr. John Gordon, C.E., whose valuations are report are attached to the rental. The gross tithe rent charge payable out of the lesses, and units to the sum of about 285, the entire of which is paid by the tenant, a addition to the rent above stated.

Proposals for the purchase by private contract will be received up to one formal previous to the day of sale, for the entire or any part of the estate, and submitted previous to the day of sale, for the entire or any part of the estate, and submitted previous to the day of sale, for the entire or any part of the estate, and submitted for the sale and the same and addition; it is a provious to the day of sale, for the entire or any part of the estate, and submitted for the same and addition; of the carriage of sale, 22, Nassau, sarply at the office of the Commissioners, Milling the carriage of sale, 22, Nassau, street, Dublin, where maps and valuations die property can also be inspected; to Grones Passyon Whites, Eq., 18, Adaments, Adelphi, London; or to S. R. Maoult, Eq., Creeve, Cookectown.

TO COAL AND IRONMASTERS.—TO BE LET, TO GOAL AND IRONMASTERS,—TO BE LET, on Longton, Staffordshire Potteries, a valuable and extensive COLLINA to the OLD MOSSPIELD COLLIERY, centaining the Mossfield Coal Birches Coal, Ten Feet Coal, Hard Mine Coal, Banbury Coal, and Coal There are requisite SHAFTS, WINDING and PUMPING ENGINE, wINGS, MACHINE, &c., on the premises. The locality of this colliery to district, being within 300 yards of the town of Longton, at which p sumption of coal is very great. The North Staffordshire Railway almost estate. The excellent quality of these coals is well known in the districtions, pit shafts, pit frames, ropes, chains, &c., to be taken at a valuation ticulars. &c., apply to Mr. R. G. Coxx, Chestorfield, Durbyshire; or the Bond, Tiled House, near Dadley, Staffordshire.

TO METAL MANUFACTURERS.—FALSE GIL ste working of which, enquire of Mr. Dina, engineer, 30, Rue des Amandier, Paris.

MALL BUT POWERFUL STEAM HAMMER, with all LATEST IMPROVEMENTS (Baggs's Patent), TO BE SOLD. Can be operation.—For terms and particulars, address "F. R. S.," Mining Journal 16, Freet-street, London.

SIX VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSUR ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power, FOR SALE, on moderate termi-dress, "F. R. S.," Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

THREE OR FOUR FIRST-RATE HIGH-PRESSURE BOILE

A New Edition, in 8vo., price 10s. 6d.,

HISTORY OF THE IRON TRADE, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS TO THE PRESENT PERIOD. By HARRY SCRIVENOR, LIVERED Author of the Railweaps of the United Kingdom Statistically Considered London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

NR. HENRY GIBSON, AND THE MINING INTEREST.

SIR.—Having received during the last month numerous applications from spin and underground agents of mines, offering their services to me, I beg leave, three the medium of your Jodrnál, to acquaint those applicants that I have a well-organist staff already in my employ. As it is my maxim to encourage the working mines already served me, I wish this notice take I as my nanwer to all those persons already served me, I wish this notice take I as my answer to all those persons have written to me, more especially to those who mention that they have a good of they can offer me—forgetting those gentlemen whose bread they have a good at the same time, it is a "Queer bird that soils its own nest."

17. Gracechurch-street, Oct. 20, 1834; Tam, Sir, &c., HENRY GIBSON.

OTICE TO INVENTORS.—NEW PATENT LAW

PATENT OFFICE, 4, TRAFALOAR SQUARE, CHARING CROSS, 97

The "CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION," and Plain Instructions for the Protion of Inventions in the United Kingdom or foreign countries, MAX BE HU

GRATIS by applying personally, or by letter (pre-paid), to Messrs, Parsen and Co.

TEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocates of the disting Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVESTIGATION FATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office at Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

CRY receite, and the Crys Sydenhar Con

The Third Research The loins and Many first introparing Certifications, or tained o Westmin

ASSA DICHAIL The L. is given Fee for ANAL such as are mad INVE. A CO livered of Univers

IMPO IRC LET. man Occ to be mu (by sea) for the r further near W

Office

Condunual of Papers facture SPE tendin

with t coasur and the efficier ley-atm. Dr. CURE To ain voice. Whole

TRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY

ONTRACT FOR COALS .- CONSULATE GENERAL OF FRANCE POIL OF ALS,—UNSULATE GENERAL OF PRANCES WITH A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.—
The VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COM
PANY are now prepared to UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, through their agents, for
ZINC ROOFING of all descriptions; together with, when required, all the NECES
SARY TIMBER OF IRON PRAMEWORK, in which a great aving is effected by th
lightness of the metal. It possesses all the advantages of galvanised iron, and is for

int introduction of this metal to the present time several likely to require, any repairs.

Certificates in proof of this, from the French Government and other authentic severes, can be seen at the company's offices, where all information, estimates, drawises, or prices, together with every a sistance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the company's surveyor, at No. 12, Manchester-buildings

1873 3

MBER 1854.

150 16

94 ESSUI

OILE

m captainse, through organish mg mints who has reone wis a good and atting, and

IBSON.

I.AW. 89. 99 he Philo-BE HU

the pares

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION MEDITERRANEAN, INDIA, and CHINA, by their mad packets leaving Southeapton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for AUSTRALIA by those of the 4th of Sevenber, and 4th of every alternate month thereafter. For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southempton.

London; and Oriental-place, Southsmpton.

COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE,
NEVILLE HALL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NEVILLE HALL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ASSAY OFFICE and LABORATORY under the DIRECTION of Dr. THOMAS
BICHARDSON and Mr. E. J. G. BLOWELE, assisted by Mr. W. CROWDER.
The LABORATORIES are OPEN DAILY, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., where instruction
is given in every brainch of Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, and Chomical Research
ree for Twelve Months, £32 10s.

ANALYSES and ASSAYS of NATURAL and MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS,
such as Ores, Soils, Waters, Gases, Metals, Coals, Artificial Manures, Alkalies, &c.,
are made on moderate terms, and the commercial value estimated when required.
INVESTIGATIONS and EXPERIMENTS for IMPROVING MANUFACTURING
PROCESSES carried on in conjunction; with the proprietors.

A COURSE of ONE HUNDRED LECTURES on GENERAL CHEMISTRY delivered during the Winter Session at the College of Medicine in connection with the
Caversity of Durham, to which the laboratory students have free admission.

ARSEY'S PATENT REVOLVING PUMPING ENGINE. A 10-horse engine will throw 30 cubic ft., or 300 gallons of water, 350 ft. high per minute, and greater quantities and height according to the power. HAND BEGINES, to throw easily 6 gallons, or more, 100 feet high. COMPACT FIRE. ENGINES, of extraordinary throw and quantity, by hand or other power. WATER ENGINES, of extraordinary throw and quantity, by hand or other power. WATER ENGLISH, and THER WATER AND FIRE QUANTITIES, with greater speed and much LESS STEAM POWER, than by any other means. WATER RAISED from the DEEPEST MINES, WITHOUT LIPTS. Lands drained, irrigated, liquid namer distributed, &c., mm. Parsex, engineer and patentee, 3, Crescent-place, Burton-crescent; or Mr. Freeman Rog, No. 70, Strand.

DATENT SAPETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL METAL WAS AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL METAL WAS AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL METAL WAS AWARDED TO THE METAL WAS AWARDED TO THE METAL WAS CONTRACTORS, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Gerelions, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAPETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which elien pastent right, infallibly distinguishes at from all imitations, and ensures the containity of the gunpowder.

Tale Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved mashinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

CAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to be Royal Arcani at Woolwich, the Arrelic Expedition, and every part of the globe. Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED BOIDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewares.

DATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL POPLAL—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO. Sole Makers to the Lords of the admiratty.—ROUND and FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED spon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c//Omes, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

MPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPE.—Mr. ANDREW SMITH, the ORIGINAL INVENTOR of WIRE ROPE, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS, solicits the attention of the public to his IM-ROVED PATENT MANUFACTURE, as the best and cheapest, having obtained is sight nature since 1835. s sixth patent since 1835. Office, 69, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London.

CLAY PURIFICATION OF GAS.—This process is APPROVED and ADOPTED by some of the most intelligent GAS ENGINEERS in the kingdom, and their opinions are fully borne out by the investigations of Dr. Letheby and other scientific authorities. It will, no doubt, be employed in nearly every well managed gas-works; and will lead to an enlarged consumption of gas in private houses, from which it is now excluded by a fear of its impurity.—Terms of license, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. Holmes BROTHERS, Huddersfield, agents to the patterns. It was at the gas-works of Leeds, Preston, Huddersfield, Wakefield, West Riding County Gaol, &c.

TO CONTRACTORS, BRICK, AND TILE MAKERS, AND EXPORTERS.

CLAYTON'S PATENTS (ATLAS WORKS) FOR AUSTRALIA AND THE COLONIES.

CLAYTON'S PATENTS (ATLAS WORKS) FOR AUSTRALIA AND THE COLONIES.

CLAYTON'S PATENTS (ATLAS WORKS) FOR AUSTRALIA AND THE COLONIES.

ad profitable investment, CLAYTON'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE is worked by one horse, Steam or water power, and combines the whole process of pugging

steam or water power, and combines the whole process of pugashing the bricks at one time.

CLATION'S PATENT TILE, PIPE, and HOLLOW BRICK MACHINES, A CLAYTON'S PATENT TILE, PIPE, and HUMBER OF MOULDING MACHINES.
CLAYTON'S PATENT BRICK OF TILE PRESSING OF MOULDING MACHINES.
CLAYTON'S PATENT DIES, for the manufacture of socketing sewerage pipes.
CLAYTON'S PATENT DIES, for the manufacture of socketing sewerage pipes.
CLAYTON'S PUGGING MILLS, of various sizes and construction, for his clay, risk earth, mortar, &c. And every article connected with the brick, the, and potter trades.

The above machines may be inspected, and illustrated catalon manufactory, Atlas Works, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, L

A SSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by John Mirchael, P.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Fapers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

facturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlem tending to proceed to the colonies.

All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

MORE CURES OF CONSUMPTION BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAPERS.—GENTLEMEN: I can myself speak of your variety with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of pulmonary cosumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed; and the patients, having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted to meet with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste.—J. Mawson, Surgeon, 13, Mostley attect, Newcastle-on-Tyme.

Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAPERS give INSTANT RELIEF and a RAPID CURE of ASTHMA, COUGH, and all DISORDERS of the BREATH and LUNGS. To diagres and public speakers they are invaluable for elearing and strengthening the vaice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price is, 15, 6, 2s, 9d., and ils. per box. Wholesale warehouse, 2s, Bridg-lane, Fleet-st., London. Solid by all medicine vendors.

BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,

IN STOCK-FOR SALE OR HIRE. GRIFFIN AND HENSON, BAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDERS, SOHO, BIRMINGHAM.

MANUPACTURERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK for RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS.

RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—
GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURER
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c. 1149

THOS. SPENCER, VULCAN IRONWORKS, WEST BROM WICH, STAPFORDSHIRE, MANUFACTURER of RAILWAY WHEELS AND AXLES, SCRAP TYRES and AXLES, ALL KINDS OF HAMMERED IRON FOR MARINE and other ENGINES, SHAPTS, and HEAVY IRONWORK.—SOLMAKER OF CAMBER'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY WHEELS.

STIRLING'S PATENT IRON.—The TOUGHENED CAST-IRON for GIRDERS, SHAPTINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong dense iron is required, can be PROCURED of the following brands:—

RAILS OF (or surfaced with) PATENT HARDENED IRON, can be OBTAINED the following makes:—

PARKOATE.

PARKOATE.

CROODHAY,

BAONALIS.

BLAINA.

By direct application to the several works.

Pall information as to manufacture, quality, and terms for use of patent right, will be given by Mr. CHARLES MAY, 3, Great George-street, Westminster; and by Mr. W. P. MARSHALL, 54, Newhall-street, Dirmingham.

ORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of railway companies and eigineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS. This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most emisent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hinderance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down.

The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock by the application of Norris's Patent is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses.

I and broken chairs.

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest comotion, and is most simple and economical in principle.

Every information will be given, and models farwarded for inspection, on applicant to the manager, at the offices of the company, Wolverhampton.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY beg to inform the pu

frm, and not to individuals, to ensure immediate attention.

TO ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS.—

In consequence of the LOW PRICE at which I am able to SELL my PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES, several unscrupulous persons, who are not able to compete with me, have made all kinds of FALSE REPORTS, with the view to prejudice consumers. Among others, they state "that my tubes are heavier than ordinary brass tubes of the same thickness, and that, therefore, though sold at a less price per lb., they are dearer in the end, as there is a greater number of pounds in a tube." I, therefore, consider it right to CAUTION CONSUMERS against such IMPOSITION, and to inform them that the MATERIAL I use is NOT HEAVIER than any other brass; and, in order to guard against any mistake, purchasers are requested, when ordering tubes, to state the weight per foot they require them, as well as the gauge, and no charge will be made for any excess over and above such weight.

French Walls, near Birmingham, Sept. 19, 1534.

G. F. MUNTZ, Jun.

OTTINGHAM.—ORIGINAL STEAM-ENGINE AND HY-DRAULIC PRESS MANUFACTORY, RUTLAND FOUNDRY (Established 5 years).—Orders received and promptly executed for Condensing Engines; High-ressure, Standard, and Beam Engines; Portable Engines, from 4 to 30-horse power, cpressly adapted for saw mills. quartz crushing, pumping, winding, and general ining and contract purposes.—James Oranor, Grandy-street.

Agent: W. J. Turner, engineer, 32, Crutchedfriars, London.

ESSRS. JOBSON AND CO, LITCHURCH WORKS, DERBY, having their PATENT PROCESS of MOULDING in FULL OPERATION above works, beg to call the attention and inspection of the casting trade to may important results obtained, both as to SAVING IN COST OF MOULDING the QUALITY of the CASTINGS produced, the former being found from 30 to cent., after 18 months' experience, according to the class of work, and the , even in unskilful hands, is of a higher character than can be accomplished by ost skilful workmen by the old system.—LICENSES LET.

TIMBER.-TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c. TIMBER.—TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

MACKINNON AND CO., COMMISSION AGENTS, MONTREAL,
CANADA (and Agents in North America for Messrs, William Fairbairn and
Sons, Manchester, &c.), are prepared to make SELECTIONS and PURCHASES in
CANADA of OAK, ELM, ASH, BIRCH, RED and WHITE PINE, HACMATAC,
SPRUCE, &c., either in baulk of specified lengths, or cut to any scantling, such as
suitable for railway sleepers, railway wagon and carriage manufacture, flooring and
roofing purposes, sheet piling, &c., thereby saving waster, freight, and additional
cost of cutting-up in England.
MACRISHON and CO. are also prepared to STATE PRICES (in sterling money) of
above, delivered free on board at Montreal or Quebec.

Montreal, July 17, 1854.

MESSRS. LAURIS, CLARK, and CO., Liverpool.

RE CRUSHING.—CAUTION.—I hereby CAUTION all person MANUFACTURING, USING, and SENDING, without special license from MACHINES for the purpose of CRUSHING, PULVERIZING, and AMALGA ATING mineral and other substances, in which BALLS or SPHERES ARE USEL CONNECTION WITH, OR MOVED BY, A REVOLVING PLATE OR PLATES

THE GOLD ORE MILL PERFECTED, BY W. L. TIZARD, MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER, by which the following amongst other DEFECTS in similar machines are AVOIDED:—viz., Large outlay for superfluous mercury, excessive wear and tear, and compulsory renewal, in lieu of repairing, unportability, inefficiency, constant noise, little work, and self-destruction of clashing balls. Waste of time, materials, and motive power, by either stampers, edge runners, cones, or spheres in contact with flat or inclined surfaces, fracture of pans and balls by fire, water, and concession, inevitable loss of mercury, amalgam, &c., which are thrown off with the tailings at the periphery by centrifugal motion, total absence of security against peculation, and costliness.—Por description and prices.

Togo GOLD MINING COMPANIES, MERCHANTS, &c.—
On MONDAY NEXT, the 25d inst., a NEW PATENT QUARTZ CRUSHING
ACHINE, of extraordinary power, MAY BE SEEN IN OPERATION at WM
PRAYAND CO. S MACHINERY WAREHOUSES, SWAN LANE, UPPER THAMES

NOTICE TO MINING COMPANIES AND RAILWAY
DIRECTORS.—The AIR-ENGINE TELEGRAPH is PATENTED. From all DIRECTORS.—The AIR-ENGINE TELEGRAPH is PATENTED. From all parts of a mine to and from the surface, INSTANTER SIGNALS are given by means of a sylinder and piston (3 inch diameter) attached to the steam-engine whistle or powerful bell, and worked at a mile, or unlimited distances, by similar cylinders placed at the end and intermediate parts of a ¼-in. gutta percha conductor.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS unanimously admit, that by this powerful ENGINE TELEGRAPH each of the guards on a railway train may now work the steam-whistle, &c., INSTANTER, as readily as the driver. (See Parliamentary Report, June, 1854.)

Southampton, Nov., 1853.

STEAM STAMPS, 5-horse power, complete, from £120 to £160. STEAM HAMMERS of any size at a short notice, fitted with the west improvements in regulation. The stamps are in full operation, each one crush-

PORTABLE ENGINES and BOILERS, complete, MOUNTED ON WHEELS, and of any power, for mining and other purposes, supplied at a few days' notice, under license from the patentees.

Address, Mr. Isham Bagos, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

Address, Mr. ISBAN BAOOR, Mining Journal of the Mining COMPANIES, AND ALL CONNECTED WITH STEAM-POWER.—PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, with ESTIMATES of ALL KINDS of CORNISH MACHINERY, comprised of the most approved modern descriptions and economical principle, may be SEEN at the offices of the Cornish Engineers and General Contractors, Cannon-street Chambers, Cannon-st., City, London.

LEE STEVENS'S PATENT FURNACES. As the value of inventions can be best estimated by the successful extent of their application, Mr. LEE STEVENS avails himself of permission to refer to an important list of Engineers, Manufacturers, Browner, Scap Makers, Chemista, Dyers, Frinters, Confectioners, Bakers, and others, in proof of the practical utility of His SYSTEM OF SMOKE PREVENTION and ECOMONY OF FUEL, adapted to all varities of furances; and to which daily additions are made.

And, strictly maintaining his own patent rights, he GUARANTEES his FURNACES against any pretensions on the part of others.

Copies of reports and testimonials, with information respecting licenses to manufacture or use THE PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES, may be obtained of the patentee, 1, Fish-street-hill, City.

S MOKELESS FURNACE, COMPLETE COMBUSTION, AND SMOKELESS FURNACE, COMPLETE COMBUSTION, AND ECONOMY.—The legislative enactment for the suppression of the smoke nulsance being now in operation, rendering it compulsory on the part of furnace proprietors to adopt the best means for its sholition, C. J. FOX calls the attention of the scientific public to the PLAN PATENTED by Messars, ELMSLIE and SIMPSON, which he is the SOLE LICENSEE, as being THOROUGHLY EPPICACIOUS, canaling a LARGE SAVING IN FUEL, and as one of the most SIMPLE and ECONOMICAL in first cost yet offered to the public. It can be fixed in a period in no case exceeding a day, and without any disturbance to the furnace.—Full particulars may be obtained of C. J. FOX, engineer, 4, Pickard-street, City-road, where testimonials of its complete success may be seen.

Third Edition, price Sixpence.

The OW TO SUBDUE SMOKE: being FOPULAR INFORMATION on VARIOUS PRACTICABLE MEANS, with COMPARATIVE RESULTS, and a FEW WORDS ABOUT FUEL. Including an examination of the respective systems adopted by Juckes, Hazeldine, Pideaux, Bristow and Attwood, Chanter, Lee Stevens, Robertscon, and Jarrard.

London: Effingham Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange; Edward Stanford, 6, Charing-cross. Price Sixpence; and remitted by post on receipt of eight postage stamps.

A RK INDISPUTABLE MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, CHIEF OFFICES,—No. 138, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

Established 1852—Incorporated Parsund to Act of Parliament.

Guarantoc Capital, 2100,000.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon. FRANCIS HENRY FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY, M.P., Victoria-square, Pinaisco.
JOHN SADLIER, Esq., M.P., Gloucester-square, Hyde-park.

square, Pinilico.
OHN SADLIER, Esq., M.P., Gloucester-square, Hyde-park.
SAMUEL CARTWRIGHT, Esq., F.E.S., Old Burlington-street.
ROBERT KEATING, Esq., M.P., Clapham-park, Surrey.
L. J. W. WATSON, Esq., Ph.D., C.E., F.G.S., Upper Brook-st., Grosven
Dimecross. 144

J. J. W. WATSON, Esq., Ph.D., C.E., F.G.S., Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-square.

SAMUEL CARTWRIGHT, Esq., F.R.S., Old Barlington-street.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Esq., St. Paul's Charch-gard.

JOHN GRANTHAM ROBINSON, Esq., St. Paul's Charch-gard.

HON. C. T. SKEFFINGTON, St. John's Vilas, Upper Holloway.

WILLIAM El'WORTH TUKE Esq., Upper Avenue-road, Regent's-Park.

J. J. W. WATSON, Esq., Ph.D., C.E., F.G.S., Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-aquare Auditors, William Slade Parker, Esq.;

Henry Chatteris, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS—Eraamus Wil-on, Esq., F.R.S., and P.R.C.S., Henrietta-street

Cavendish-square; Richard Quain, Esq., M.D., Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—ATHUR SCREICHEY, Esq., MA., F.R.A.S.

ACTUARY—William Bridges, Esq., F.S.S.

NEWERS—The London and County Bank, 21, Lomburd-street, City; St. George's
Provincial Town.

Solicitors—Messrs. Long and Long, Cornhill.

Solicitors—Messrs. Long and Long, Cornhill.

SCHIET OFFICES,—188, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

CHIEF OFFICES, -138, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. society continues to graat policies, and includes amongst its leading featowing:-

This society continues to grant policies, and includes amongst its leading features the following:

1. An ample guarantee capital.

2. The whole of the profits, after deducting the necessary per centage for the guarantee capital, are divisible amongst the assurers.

3. The policies are absolutely indisputable, and their validity cannot, under any circumstances whatever, be contested against the children or assignces of the assured, except in cases of fraud.

4. The annutities issued by the society increase periodically, from a share of the profits arising in that department.

5. Self-protecting policies are issued, combining the advantages of an endowment at a specified age to accrue to the assured himself, or an annuity payable during his life, to commence from the period when he would receive such endowment, or an assurance payable to his heirs in the event of his not attaining the specified age.

6. Policies can be effected upon which only one-half of the premium need be paid for the first five years; the remaining half being payable at the convenience of the assured, or deducting ultimately from the sum assured. Credit is also given for the whole amount of the first five years' premium on collateral security.

7. Temporary advances are made to parties who are unable to pay their premiums as they fall due, and to facilitate the effecting of new assurances.

8. Apprentice fee endowments are granted, also endowments to educate and portion children.

9. Policies effected for the whole of life are transferable to other lives of not greater age, and of good health at the time of transfer. Creditors assuring the lives of debtors will find this feature peculiarly advantageous.

10. The amount assured may, when it becomes a claim, remain at interest (from 4 per cent. upwards) with the society for an agreed term of years, subject to six months' notice on either side. This will be found of great convenience to widows and others who have meetly a life interest in the sum assured, and who have no other channel of invest

houses, and other tenements on church property, and to meet the outlay for dilapidations.

12. In the event of a polley being surrendered through the absolute incapability of the assurer to continue his premiums, the society guarantees to give the assured a free policy for a reduced amount payable at death, and equal to the value of the policy which he discontinues. It is unnecessary to insist upon the importance of this feature, which is quite novel in life assurance.

13. A diminution of half-a-year is made on the amount of premiums, when persons assure within a six months of their last birth-day.

14. The charges for policy stamps and medical examination are in all cases defrayed by the society itself, and no entrance fees are required.

15. Premiums may be paid annually, balf-yearly, or quarterly.

16. Thirty days' grace allowed for the payment of premiums payable yearly; and 15 days for those payable balf-yearly or quarterly.

17.—Lapsed policies may be revived within six months, upon satisfactory evidence of unimpaired health, and upon payment of a small fine in addition to arrears of premium with interest.

18. Transfers and assignments are recognised and allowed by the society.

19. No extra premium is required from persons living during time of peace in any part of the world, not within 10° on either side of the equator.

20. All claims are palid within three months after proof of death, or sooner with discount.

Every risk or contingency, whether for families, joint lives, or individuals, is un-

20. All claims are paid within three months after proof of death, or sooner with discount.

Every risk or contingency, whether for families, joint lives, or individuals, is undertaken by the Ark Indisputable Mutual Assurance Society.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

Assurances are granted by the society against fatal accident, or against serious accident whether fatal or not. And fixed weekly sums are allowed during disability arising from any kind of accident which does not terminate fatally, together with a sum for medical expenses, and a fixed sum payable at death. Is order to provide for the risk of those engaged in naval and military pursuits, assurances are granted against death or loss of limb by accident or violence from any cause whatever. This species of assurance is also particularly valuable to miners, colliers, quarrymen, and others engaged in dangerous occupations where there is a peril of a like nature. In case of death after ten years of such an assurance without accident, a share in the profits of this department will be paid to the assurance without accident, a share in the which has been settled specially for the Ark by the eminent actuary, Abruur Scratcher, Sayings Bank and Lier Assurance before the property department.

SAYINGS BANK AND LUE ASSURANCE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

rhich has been settled specially for the Ark by the eminent actuary, ARTHUR SCHATCH-SK, Esq., M.A.
AND LIFE ASSURANCE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.
Assurances are granted by the society, payable at death, on the deposit of any sum rhatever, with power to the assured at any time during his life to withdraw the whole, or any part, of the amount paid, together with Savings' Bank interest thereon. This sobviously (to the middle and lower classes) one of the most useful features yet in-reduced into the system of life assurance.

EAF NESS! DEAFNESS!—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—

DEAFNESS! DEAFNESS!—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—

DOLD: Dr. MANFRED, M.R.C.S., has this day published, free by post for eight postage stamps, a "PHYSICIANS GUIDE FOR COUNTRY PATIENTS," for the PERFECT and PERMANENT RESTORATION OF HEARING, by his invaluable new treatment. Being a stop to quackery, cruel impositions on the suffering public, and exorbitant charges, this book will save thousands from the impositions of the most inveterate nature releved in half-an-bour, cured in a few hours, and almost instant cessation of noises in the ears and head, by painless treatment. Hundreds of letters may be seen, and persons referred to, who have heard the usual tone of conversation in a few hours.—Patients received daily at Dr. Manfred's residence, 72, Regent-street, London (first door in Air-street), where all letters must be addressed.

Just published, New and Cheaper Edition, price 1s.; or by post for 1s. 6d THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, HOW TO LIVE AND WHAT TO LIVE FOR; with ample Rules for Diet, Regimen, and Self-Management; together with instructions for securing health, longevity, and that sterling happiness
only attainable through the judicious observance of a well-regulated course of Rice.
By a Physicias.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS,
NERVOUS DEBILITY AND CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS,

with Practical Observations on the Use of the Microscope in the Treatment of these Disorders. This work, emanating from a qualified member of the medical profession, the result of many years' practical experience, is addressed to the namerous classes of persons who suffer from the various disorders acquired in early life. In its pages will be found the causes which lead to their occurrance, the symptoms which indicate their presence, and the means to be adopted for their removal.

London: Pipes Bonrhers, and Co., 23, Paternoster-row; Hannay, 68, Oxford-st Mann, 39, Cornhill: and all booksellers.

"What is infirm from your sound parts shall fly,—
Health shall live free and sickness freely die."—Shakspeare. / 49

THE ONLY REAL CURE WITHOUT INWARD MEDICINE
IS ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTER.
Price is. 15d., for children 9dd., each.
Sold by all chemists and booksellers in the kingdom.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRY.
WUTHERSFOON, MACKAY, and Co., 66, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, /4/

THE MINING SHARE LIST.	Sharest. Patel. Last vice. Present. 8 20000 Coosheen (copper), Cork	100 Persan and Leisure Union 118
Shares Hines Hines Fuid Last Fries Present Dividends per Share Last Fuid Shares Last Fuid Shares Shares Last Fuid Shares Share	Sharisi.	1993 Per and Celestre Union 11a 5 1000 Perran Med Leistre Union 15a 5 1000 Perran Web Georga 15a 15a 15a 15a 15a 15a 15a 15a 15a 15
4000 Bestford United (copper), Tavistock 23 24 25 25 27 28 28 29 10 28 28 29 10 28 29 10 28 29 10 28 29 10 2	9000 Crow Hill, Breland. 9000 Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall. 37 3 10000 Cum Darren (lead), Cardigansh. 18s 3 6700 Cwmyle Rock & Green Lake 34 13	5400 Prideaus Wood, Luxillyan 5400 Procker United (tead, antim.) 1 7000 Reeth Consolidated, Towednark 4, 1 7000 Repryn (copper), Losiwithiel. 2
200 Sotallack (tin, copper), St. Just.	6700 Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	1000 Riner United 1000 Rocks and Traverbyn (tin) 25 16
236 Comford (coppe_s), Gwennap, Cornwall 75 13 9 0 0 3 0 0 - June, 1859. 236 Condurrow Copper, tin), Camborne 20 103 52 0 0 2 0 0 - June, 1854. 128 Cwrnystw Copper, tin), Camborne 20 183 40 0 0 5 0 0 - Mary, 1854. 1294 Deve Great Consols (copper), Selant 1 300 405 0 0 9 0 0 - Sept., 1854. 1200 Deve Cornward 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1034 Devon & Cornwall United(cop.)	5250 Silver Brook, Devon 1
17. Delcoath (copper, tin), Camborne 257 30 37 40 3 00 -Feb., 1854.	10000 Devon Tin Mines 1244 Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithlei £10 9 134 134 135 135 136 Eaglebrook, Linnphangel, Card. 127 35 136 137 137 138	2000 South Carn Bree (opp.) Hogan 12 236 South Charlotte, St. Agnes. 3 1 0000 South Cork (aliver, copper) 23 500 South Crewer (copper) 23 13 24 1496 South Friendship Wheal Ann. 24
138 East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn 50 2145 0 0 10 0 0 March, 1852. 1024 East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper) 5 11 11 0 5 0 0 5 0 - Feb., 1854. 1200 Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire 3 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	16. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	2000 South of Scotland 3000 South Speed, Uny Leiant 3 1008 South Waite Consols 5 1100 South Waite Consols 5 1100 South When Y routhy (cop.), Illogun sii, 5 14098 South When Y round 4 X X
2000 Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales 45 6 22 00 5 00—Sept., 1850.	4000 East Gunns Lake June. (cop.) - 34	220 Sigearm Moor (copper), St. June 12 5208 St. Autell Consols
6000 Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calsteck . 3% 14%	2048 East Wheal Bedford, Tavistock 23	1800 8wanpool, Buddes. 1818 1818 1818 1818 1818 1818 1818 181
20000 Kenmare and West of Ireland 1 \$ \$ 0 16 0 1 6 —Sept., 1853. 2043 Keaneggy (copper), Breage 6s. 7d. \$ 0 40 0 4 9 —March, 1854	1022 East Gunnis Lake June. (cop.) 2½ 1 1024 East Halmmanning (tin) 1	1000 Rech Consolidated, Towednase 2000 Respryn (copper), Lestwithiel 2000 Respryn (copper), Lestwithiel 2000 Roberydol & Bachsiddon (lead) 11 11 12 13 14 15 15 16 16 16 17 17 17 17 17
20 Lawis (tin, copper), St. Erth. 31, 8s. 2 1250 0 0 2 0 0—Aug., 1851.	24000 Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun 1	600 Tregardock (lead), St. Tash 654 4005 Trebell Con. (tin,cop.), Lauivet £1 8 6. 34 10000 Trebougan, St. Colemb Minor 14 2 5000 Treloweth (copper), 84. Erth 51 19. —
160 Ditto (New Shares) 125 0 12 6 0 12 6—June, 1853. 6000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon 41.10s. 6d. — 0 10 0 0 10 0—May, 1853.	1024 Gilmar (tin), 8t. Erth	3100 Ditto Preference 22 18 6 5 1000 Trenow Consols 22 18 6 5 10000 Trevslga (slate), Boscastle 1 2048 Trevslyan (tin, copper) 5\(\) 1\(\)
470 Newtor_ards Mining Company, Co. Down 50 50 37 0 0 2 0 0—July, 1854.	4600 Great Cowarch, Merionetti	5120 Treworlls and Trenethisk (tin). 3200 Ty-Maen, Whitford 43000 Tyn-S-Worglod (slate), Carmar. 10000 Tyn-S-berth (slate) 5000 Ulpha United Mines, Cumbert. 5000 Ulpha United Mines, Cumbert.
140 North Roskear (copper, tin), Pool 10	10000 Gr. Tregune Comsos, Atlantin. 1024 Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack 35 y 25 22 24 1129 Great Wheal Baddern (tin) 2 x 24 25 x 25 100000 Gr. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston 1 15 x 12 x 1024 Great Wheal Portune, Breage .£1473 4 d	56000 Union (tin), Roche & Luxilion 5. 5 5 5 50000 Vale of Towy (less) 4 4 2000 Welsh Potosi (new shures) 5 5 5 5 5 2000 West Aberfwyd, Cardiganshire 4s
1600 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes 15 - 11/4 1% 21 19 6 0 10 0—Aug., 1854. 560 Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant 20% 19 17 21 19 6 0 4 0—Jan., 1853.	1024 Great Wheat Fortune, Breage	1024 West Abraham (cop.), Crowan. 38
9000 South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris i. 6s. 6d 91 92 99 99 69 0 0 4 0 0 183, 1853. 256 South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall 16 120 69 0 0 4 0 0 1831. 1831. 254 South Wheel France (copper) Higher 274 275 254 5 0 5 0 0 Sept., 1831.	1500 Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock 5 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1	256 Wendron Consols 2000 West Aberfiwyd, Cardiganshire 1024 West Abraham (cop.), Crowan. 1024 West Abraham (cop.), Phillack. 143, 24 2560 West Crianis, St. Austeil 22 34 260 West Crianis, St. Austeil 23 35 2600 West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.), £6 0 8 25000 West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.), £6 0 8 25000 West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey 1056 West Stray Park 1056 West Stray Park 120 West Trebelian, Gwennap 17 26000 West Wh. Buffer (tin), St. Just 1512 West Whest Frances, Hiogan. 15 22 26 20000 West Whest Jane 15 25 26 27 27 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
6 18 6 0 10 6—Feb., 1853.	6000 Keswick (lead), Forthscate	512 West Wheal Frances, Inogan. 10000 West Wheal Russell, Calstock. 15. —
1 3 0 0 5 0-0ct, 1847.	10285 Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan 3 1½ 1½ ½ 236 Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant 65½	12000 Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just
120 Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap 130 40 3 3 3 4 6 13 0 0 3 0 3 0 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2000 Madron United (tin), Corawall. 5	10000 West Wheal Jane 1000 West Wheal Russell, Culstock
1024 Weilington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe 8 \(\frac{1}{2} \)	4006 Middeten (issai), Shahteesen 18. 1024 Mill Pool (tin, cop.), 8t. Hillary 54 3 3 16134 Mineral Court (tin), 8t. Austell 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	30000 Wheal Friendship, St. Hilary 1 2000 Wheal George, St. Columb 1 5 6000 Wheal Grenville, Camborne 3 5 10000 Wheal Guakas (tin, copper) 21 2 3 3 10000 Wheal Harriett, Camborne 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
7900 Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card. 5	1000 Mostryn (lead), Flint 48. X 1024 Mourt Tiack (tin, top.), Lelant 1	3000 Wheal Helen (tin), Breage
256 Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap 4 725 735 381 30 0 90 90 8ept., 1854 256 Meal Buller (expper), Redrath 5 725 735 313 8 2 5 6-March, 1854 12 0 2 6-Aug., 1854 12 0 2 6-Aug., 1854 12 0 2 6-Aug., 1854 12 0 0 5 0 150 0 5 0 150 0 0 0 36	3 1024 North Britain Burra Burra £2 15 1½ 1024 North Buller (copper), Redruth£10 14 2½ 6000 North Damsel (cop), Gwennap 1 1024 North Ding Dong (tin), Madron 1 2000 North Downs (copper), Redruth 1 4	512 Wheal Margery (tin), 8t. Ives. 078 512 Wheal Mary Ann (Perran) 2 512 Wheal Mary Ann (Perran) 5 510 Wheal Marshall, 8t. Stephens 5 512 Wheal Montague (tin) 6 513 Wheal Montague (tin) 6 514 Wheal Montague (tin) 6 515 Wheal Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary
128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon — 115 2375 10 0 5 0 5 0 5 1 15 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0	2500 North Frances (cop.), 1110gam 4½ -	808 Wheal Oak (tin), near Resum. 3 256 Wheal Frudence (cop.), St.Agnes 45
140 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston 95 47 50 2 0 0 0 150 120 1	1024 Lamnercoe Wheat and 16 (epc.) 15 12 12 12 12 12 13 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	10000 Wheal Friendship, St. Likes 1000 Wheal George, St. Columb 1000 1000 Wheal Guskas (tin, copper) 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 13
1024 Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear 95 6 24 130 11 12 6—July, 1854 5000 Wickiow (copper), Wicklow 5 51 1 12 6—July, 1854 5000 Wrysgan (siate), Festiniog 1 1 1 1 1 0 2 0 0 15 0—Nov., 1855 5000 Min	12000 Parkwyn and Carwalsiek 1	1068 Wheal Tryphena, Camborne 10 4 2 1074 Wheal Uny (in, cop.), Refurth 18 4 7 1024 Wheal Uny (in, cop.), Refurth 18 4 7 1024 Wheal Venton (sillead), Lisk. £6 13 4 4500 Wheel Whitleigh
72000 Baden, Grand Duchy of 1 4 34 176 0 10 0-Dec, 1844 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 25 34 24 34 34 176 0 10 0-Dec, 1844 150 0 0 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 5 155 150 0 0 5 0 0-June, 1854 12000 Cobre Copper, Couba 40 43 44 65 12 0 4 0 0-July, 1854 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 43 44 65 12 0 4 0 16 March	10249 Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.) 3.9 5000 Peneorae Consols, 84. Endoer. El 3 1.5 1500 Peneraig (lead), Carnarvos 4 5000 Penhale Consols (silver-lead) 3.5 5000 Penhale Consols (silver-lead) 3.5 54 54 55 54 55 55 55 55 55 56 56 56 57 57 57 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58	4000 Wheal Williams (copper)
12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES. Shares.	100 Wyndham Consols 44 3 45
7000 Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba 11% 53 53 53 40 1 50 July, 184 104000 San Fernando (sliver-lead), Linares 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	54. 20000 Angarrack Consols. 1 1\(\) 1\(\) 10000 Argarrack Consols. 1 1\(\) 10000 Argarrack Consols. 1 1\(\) 10000 Argarrack Consols. 1 1\(\) 10000 Great Trebus 12000 Bannow, Wexford. 1s 10000 Havos & He 4096 Hemerdon C 5000 Bodewl, S. Wales £1 7 \(\) 5000 Bodewl, S. Wales £1 7 \(\) 5000 Herodscom G 5000 Herodscom C 5	Tor 37 5 10000 South Herodsfoot 1 240 South Herodsfoot 1 307 Bouth West Phymics 21 10000 South Wheat Phymics 21 1000 South Wheat Phymics 21 1000 South Wheat Russell it at 1000 South Wheat Russell it at 10000 Tamar Maria 21 10000 Tamar Maria
Shares. Paid, Last Price, Present, Shares. Paid, Last Price, Present, Shares.	5000 Bodewit, S. Waiss Et	1000 Tallesin, Cardigansh. 23 10000 Tallesin, Cardigansh. 23 10000 Tallesin, Cardigansh. 24 10000 Tamar Maria. 10000 Tamar Maria. 1800 Teign Hope (Dart.) 1 12000 Tregoneb. A ratwork 12000 Tremollett Down 12000 Tresellyn Conols 12000 Tresellyn
Shares	30000 Carbery West, Ireland 12000 Ledy Grenv 1016d 2 -	10
25009 Fortuna (aliver-lead), Spain 2 1 1 1 25000 Pentinular Mining Company % % % 1 25000 Pentinular Mining Company % % % 1 25000 Pentinular Mining Company % % % % % % % % %	1000 Collacombe 10	Cyrea 1 - 5000 West Wheal Arthur rirendsh nil. 5 6000 W. Wh. Friendship 1 5000 W. Wh. Friendship 1 5000 Wheal Zekley 51 (20) . 4 408 Wheal Zekley 51 408 Wheal Zekley 51 5000 Whe
	2 4000 Penpompre	Cyres 1
Shares. 500 Albion (porcelain & bleach. clay) 6½ 200 Bwich (sillead), Cardiganshire 4 3000 Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar. 2½ 1½ 4000 Bwich (sillead), Cardiganshire 4 34 4000 Augusta Con. (cop.) Bridestowe 1½ 4000 Caegwain (gold), Merioneth 46	5000 Devon United	n, Wales 4 — 4800 Wheal Fenelope — 4800 Wheal Samson — 4800 Wheal Fenelope — 4800 Wheal
12900 Ballygoneen (lead), Wicklow 1 3 4900 Calstock Consols (copper) 4 4900 Calstock Consols (copper) 34 1/4 4900 Calstock United (tin and cop.) 3/4 1/4	1024 E. Boscean, St. Just 2 2 2 208 Pointerwyd, 5500 East Frongoch (lead) 5 1 1 2 2 2 3759 Perran Con 1000 East Wheal Reith. 25 9 4096 Exmoor Eliza (cop.) £214 0 2 2 4000 Glanavin 1 1 2 4 2 4000 Glanavin 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4	Cardigan 2% 1 1034 Wheal Surphisons 1 1034 Wheal Tribushack 1 1034 Wheal Tribushack 1 1034 Wheal Tribushack 1 1034 Wheal Victoria 1
100 Camborne Consols 100 Camborne Consols	10000 Glansevin 4s. 10000 Rheidol Un 23000 Glenaulin Carlvilleen 16 16 4000 Rheidol Un 30000 Great Cambrian. 1 1 00000 Royal Hib	le (lena). 10000 Yorkshire Min. Co
Section State St	30000 Great Cambrian	they, for a period of the current Journal being reprishly since it first appeared. We hope, also, to bring the nay alteration in the present position or prospects of the property of the quotation of the present position or prospects of the property of the quotation of the property of the p
2000 Birch Tor and Vitifer, Lydford. 22 5 6	unces has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the nam London: Printed by Richand Middleror, and published b Starr, where all communications ar	y HEMRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No requested to be addressed.—October 21, 1854.
		1 11 11 11 11 11